VOLUME XXXIX.

SPORTING GOODS.

The Leading Sporting Goods House of the West A. G. Spalding & Bro.

RASE BALL SUPPLIES

118 RANDOLPH-ST.

ing always used much heavier Linens shifts than are ordinarily used, thus to their service, and having our cutid manufacturing done with greater deare than are ordinarily taken, our usiness has grown to be the

WILSON BROS.

STARCH.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the original of Corn

Starches, and it has held for

40 years the highest place in

the estimation of housewives

throughout the world. With

conomists it is the prime fa-

vorite, as it will hold full one-

third more water, and yet

maintain a standard consis-

tency. For the laundry its

ses and lustre have become

proverbial, while as a table

ble it stands the peerless

imerican preparation, uni-

LC CHAPIN, Gen'l Agt, 146 Duane-st., New York.

Edison's Phonograph

he been awarded to GEO. H. LIBS for exhibition purposes in destate of Illinois.

CHARLIE SISSMANN.

Thrush a fine lunch and a glass of beer and a con-

1 and 3 North Clark-st.,

NEW YORK

OPTICIAN.

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PRICELESS

PINANCIAL.

MINASSE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Building

The spectacies suited to all sights on scientific princise. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopea, Microstes, Berometers, &c.

B' CAUTION:—We employ no peddiers or agents.

reant Government Bonds; 5 and 6 per cent ment bonds for sale; Foreign Exchange for sale; County orders cashed, at LAZARUS SILVERMAN'S Bank, LAZARUS SILVERMAN'S COMMERCE.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Company, No. 52 Wall-st.

e of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Company, No. 52 Wall-st.,

Manual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bouders of this Company for the Election of Directors as may come before said meeting. The total Company in Chicago with the Company, in Chicago with the Company with the Company

ACE CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND AND

CIDER VINEGAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

wrsally renowned.

pness, ultra purity, sweet-

Splendid assortment Bowa Arrows, Targets, Arm Guards, Gloves, etc. Oldest house is the Northwest. Send for new Price-List of Archery as KELLY'S B. R. and Cutlery Emporium, 88 Madison street.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ne with Sunday, May 19, 1878, the rk night train on the Chicago & Nortaway will leave the Wella Street Depot (instead of at 11:30 p. m. as heretoexcept Sunday. On Sundays a special senger train will leave Chicago for at 8:30 a. m. Returning this train will akee at 1:30 p. m. and reach Chicago

THE WONDERFUL BOY.

Harry Shannon, the little 8-year old to appears at McCormick Hall next saing, is *ereating great expectancy, eats begins at Jansen, McClurg & Co. to one should fall to hear the child.

FIANOS TO RENT.
saly, State and Monroe streets, have
n hand for rent a splendid assortment
spright pianos at low rates. DEATHS.

6 o'clock Wednesday evening. Hatrie, or of Fred and Alice Gall, aged 16 years A. On Tuesday, May 14, 1878, Margaret, ate Jacob Schimmels, aged 68 years, areday, May 16, at 9 a. m. from the see. No. 571 South Halsted-st. Friends

ar, May 17, at 10 o'clock, to the Church amily, and thence by carriages to Calvary. Tucsday, May 14, at 1 p. m., of heart Pitch, aged 71 years and 2 months.

Will be taken to Woodstock, 10., for inneaday. May 15. at 2 p. m., Albert cars. lay 19. at 2 p. m. to Rosehill, from Clark-st.

mont, Lake Co., Ill., May 14, 1878, ther-of J. If. and T. F. Swan, of this WORD TO TOURISTS.

have a better companion on your Bostetier's Stomach Bitters. That at agent will enable you to drink without running the risk of dischard the stand bowels, will neutralize the dror missmatic air, and will prove sie and wholesome stimulant and teracting the futigues of travelings. Change of citimate, water or induce harassing and often darinduce harassing and often drawlers of, then, of tae last importance tter's Stomach Bitters are an of the hurtful consequences causes? Travelers, voyagers, new countries cannot be too the fact that this agreeable at he most reliable safeguard to which they are far more liable at demizens of healthy regions.

NNOUNCEMENTS AIM BANNING WILL LEAD THE AUCTION SALES. ON, POMEROY & CO.

OKER'S SALE AUCTION. at 10 a. m., at our stores, 78 and OPULAR LOAN OFFICE. edeemed Pledges,

" citer Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
er Ware, Guna, Pistols, and Ma-

Y'S SALE i, at 9:30 a. m.

VITURE neral Household Goods, dise, etc., etc.

SON, POMEROY & CO. UTTERS, LONG & CO., -AY TRADE SALE, GOODS.

g. Boots and Shoes, AT AUCTION. GULAR SATURDAY SALE

and General Merchandise May 18, at 9:30 o'clk a. m., ed on all kinds of Merchandise. Sale OTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctionsers. EO. P. GORE & CO.,

May 16, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE OF JKERY.

White Ware, in open lots, White Ware, in packages, Collet Sets. . GORE & CO., Auction

S. E. RADDIN & CO.,

ION SALE

and SHOES

MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

OUSE & CO., Auction THES-CLEANING.

rsday, May 16.

T. E. STACY, v., near Twenty-second-st, DA1, May 17, at 10 a. m., PARLOR SET, COST \$450,

April 22, 1878.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ChiRock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the elecad Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction
the other business as may come before them, will
dat the office of the Company in the city of Chiaou Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11
HUGH RIDDLE, President
L. HOWA Secretary. LEGAL. 1 McNulta, Complainants' Solicitor.

NEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

signier's sale of Real Estate.

If it sell at public auction, under the order of the feature of McLean County, lilinois, at the south of Court of McLean County, lilinois, at the south of the court, House in Bloomington, in said county, and the sell of the se

SCALES Be careful to buy only the Genuis

New Styles Boys' Hats. Finest riment — Lowest Prices. Best 8 Silk Hat \$5.00.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

In conclusion, he said, after the most careful and anxious examination of the subject, he submitted this for the settlement of a question of such great importance to the public weifare. He moved that it be adopted as a substitute for the bill reported by the Committee on Finance. Pending discussion, the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act was laid aside.

Mr. logalis, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a substitute for the House bill providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. Placed on the caienfort He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Monday next.

Adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

A LITTLE GIRL KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 16.—Yesterday afternoon, as Samuel Deal, a well-known farmer and stock-dealer six miles west, was driving a cow, the

stock-dealer six miles west, was driving a cow, the horse he was riding turned suddenly and threw him and little daughter, whom he had in his arms, violently to the ground. The child struck on her head, injuring her so badly that she lived but a few hours. The child was 2½ years old.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 16. -Yesterday, ne

Shellsburg, about ten miles northwest of here, as farmer named J. L. Berry was chopping down a tree, his wife, with a child in her arms, came to tell him she was going to a neighbor's. Just as she arrived, the tree fell, killing the mother and child

BLEW OUT THE GAS.

Koen, of Davton, O., with several others, arrive

in this city last night, and took rooms at the Parl Hotel, intending to sail on the steamship Gen

Werder for Bremen to-day. This morning Mrs. Koen was found dead in bed, having been suffocated with gas, which had been blown out instead of being turned off. Nearly \$3,000 was found on the person of deceased.

THREE HUNDRED TIMES A MINUTE

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 18.—Albert Rose

boom was killed in Pfanstiehl's shingle-mill at Holland City yesterday. He was caught in a belt and carried around a pulley, which was revolving 300 times a minute. His brains were dashed out against a frame standing near the pulley.

STRANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 16.—Lewis Car

eron, a farmer, was instantly kined near Newsyge to-day by a tree falling on him while he was chop ping. It struck him on the head. He leaves a wife whose former husband was killed in the same man-ner, in the same neighborhood.

OIL-TANK BURST.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 16. -R. W. Evans & Co. oll-tank burst last night. Loss, 22,000 barrels.

BENNETT AND MAY.

A Statement Reflecting Very Creditably upon Bennett's Conduct in the Celebrated Encounter.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Tribuna prints the true story of the Bennett-May duel, given on the authority of George Wilkes, editor of the Spirit of the Tunes, who received it direct from Dr. Phalm.

the Times, who received it direct from Dr. Phelps, the surgeon on the occasion. The story is entirely creditable to Bennett. Dr. Phelps says it was

plain on the morning of the affair that Bennett was there to fight. Both parties had their own pistols. Bennett's were new, with all the latest improve-

Bennett's were new, with all the latest improve-ments. May's were very old, and, as it turned out, hard upon the trigger. The one that Bennett got was so, at least. The party took their places, and the word was given to fire. The directions were to fire at the word "Fire!" and not after the word "Three!" Almost instantly upon the word "Fire!" May shot. "One, two, three,"

followed, and Bennett, who pulled at his trigger evidentry with the best will in the world, did not succeed in getting his weapon off. He was baffled by the stiffness of the look. It was an exciting

succeed in getting his weapon off. He was baffled by the stiffness of the lock. It was an exciting moment. No one who looked at his eye as it bore straight across the angry wound which his opponent had inflicted upon his face a few days before could doubt what Bennett then meant to do, but the pistol exhausted the "One, two, three," by its reluctance, and dropped harmlessly by his side. His second interposed, and claimed that, as Bennett and suffered his risk and disadvantage, through no fault of his own, he was entitled to a return shot at May. The claim, being secording to rule, was allowed, and May took his place empty-handed before Bennett's pistol. The disk of the avenging weapon covered him as the word was given, but Bennett's face changed as he saw his opponent at his mercy, and, before the signal words were counted out, he had forgiven him and fired in the air. This terminated the proceedings. As the party left the ground Bennett said to the surreen: "Well, Doctor, do you think I did right?" "I should have been very sorry to nave killed any man as in y mercy," was the answer. "But, "glancing at the shining fresh scar across Bennett's nose, he added, "But with such a pistol hand as yours, I should have been terribly tempted to wing him." "At any rate, "said Mr. Wilkes. "his conduct was generous, and his opponents should have been glad to take any responsibility of prosecution, if that is what governed them, to save him from being defamed and branded as a coward. The gift of a life was worth certainly as much as that." It may be added that Bennett still wears the red mark left by the scar on his nose.

OBITUARY.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878. tion on Saturday, I will be willing to go on with other business.

Mr. Hale—The gentleman can either accept or decline the proposition.

A. H. STEPHENS.

Mr. Stephens indicated a desire to speak, but met with cries of "regular order" from the Democratic side.

Mr. Wait—Will not the gentlemen on the other side let Mr. Stephens speak!

Mr. Stephens—I ask consent to be heard for three minutes.

Proposition for an Armistice of Two Days in the House,

OBSTRUCTION.

To the End that Some Public Business May Be Transacted.

It Is Rejected by the Democratic Leaders with Mulish Obstinacy.

Alexander Stephens Counsels Fair Play, but Is Howled Down by the Moh.

An Impeachment Programme Proclaimed by Potter and His Pals.

A Talk with Secretary Sherman on the Pending Conspiracy.

He Looks upon the Whole Scheme as Grand Electioneering

The Democrats Are Welcome to All the Capital His Record Will Furnish.

In Fact, He Rather Courts a Searching Investigation.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS. THEY STILL BLOCK THE WHEELS OF LEGISLA-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—There was another day of filibustering in the House. nocrats are not disposed to exhaust their strength until they secure a quorum of their own party. This they expect to do by Saturday, owing to the expiration of pairs. The vote upon adjournment to-day shows that, in-cluding pairs, the Democrats have 149 members in the city. It is probable before Saturday the will have a numerical quorum. Whether this will be a practical working party quorum remains to be seen. The Democrats made a record in the House to-day which will trouble them when the campaign begins. They knew that there was nothing to be gained by squandering the day in filibustering. The Republican

PROPOSED A TRUCE
until Saturday, and that the two days intervening should be devoted to public business. on was rejected by the Democrats with shouts of derision. Democrats must, therefore, accept the responsibility for having wilfully wasted a day when even their own revtive silence and obscurity in this Congress into the leadership, said he had been instructed to give way to nobody. By whom instructed? By the Democratic caucus, controlled by revolutionary leaders, of which he bimself is the voluntary chief.

The Democrats would not even permit the renerable Alexander Stephens to speak. He sked to be heard for three minutes.

THE HOWLING MOB behind his rolling chair (for even the revolu-tionists did not dare to face him) howled him down with cries of "regular order," and it is even said that those who sat near could hear in even said that those who sat near could hear in cowardly undertones the cries, "Make the old man keep his mouth shut." They did not dare to have him open it. Silenced for the first time by the House and by his cown party, Alexander Stephens, in his clear, earnest voice, was heard privately to say, "But the time will ome when they will be glad to hear me." The eders may soon learn to their dismay. It is mown that there are from forty to fifty Democrats, mostly men from the South, supporters of the Southern policy of the President, who are EARNESTLY OPPOSED TO THIS MOVEMENT.
They say that if it had been submitted to a Democratic caucus the investigation resolution would never have been offered. The indignation of these Democrats that a few Northern revolutionists in the in-terests of Tilden have been able to force the party into this movement knows no bounds. These gentlemen do not hesitate publicly to denounce the action of their Democratic associates. It is by no means certain that they will be bound by the caucus. Alexander H. Stephens is said to have notified the Republicans that there are twenty-five men who will vote with him to permit the Republicans to

OFFER ANY AMENDMENT they may desire, and, in view of the great discontent on the part of the Southern Democrats, it is not certain that the Democrats will be successful in carrying their resolu-tion, even if they obtain a quorum. It is quite possible that the resolution may yet be defeated by Democratic votes. Leopold Morse, of Massachusetts, cast his first brick at the Democracy to-day by refusing to vote with them to waste the public time by adjourning over. There will, however, be no serious indi cations of a break among the Democrats until their quorum shall have been establish ed. Then anks it will appear. Some of the managers et passed to-day it could not be passed at all. Clarkson Potter, the leader of the attempt to

ze the Government, came to the Renblican side to-day and MADE SOME ATTEMPTS AT COMPROMISE. They would not consent, however, to admit any amendment declaring that there is no intention to invade or impair the Presidential title. On the contrary, he plainly intimated that the movement contemplated impeachment if any evidence was found upon which to base such action. He also admitted that he had doubts whether a quorum of Democrats could be secured, and said that in that event the Democratic hen pass the Senate resolution for final adjournment, permitting the Appropriation bills to fail, and then to charge the Republicans with the

The Republicans will certainly not do any thing to assist the Democrats in securing a quorum. The course of the Republicans after a quorum is obtained is

STILL AN OPEN QUESTION. There are some who will not consent after that time to filibuster for a longer period than will be necessary to call the attention of the country to the situation. That appears to be the position of most of the New England members.

J. D. Cox, of Onio, is the only Republican who has seemed indisposed to aid in the defeat of the resolution, and he has approached New England Republicans thinking that some

greement could be made to prevent agreement could be made to prevent filoustering. But his preposition was not received with favor, and he is now himself convinced that it would be unwise for the Republicans to do anything to aid the Democrats in securing a quorum. The disciaimers of the Democrats that the object of the present investigation is not to make a question of the Presidential title and to depose Hayes

ARE NOT HONEST. The circumstances of the movement and admissions of many of the leaders warrant a con-trary interpretation. The arguments by which highest privilege are only consistent with this aim. The basis of the investigation resolution is the Maryland memorial, the declared object of which is to controvert Hayes' title, and to submit it to a judicial determination by the Supreme Court. There is no possible doubt as to the purpose of the Blair memorial. Blair himself declares that it is to oust Hayes. The Democratic discialmers are simply made in the hopes of obtaining

AN ENFORCED PARTY UNITY. One of the Democratic managers to-day admit-ted that impeachment was the purpose, and said that the ultimate results would depend upon Democratic success in the fall election. If he Lower House should be carried by the Democrats, he said that the fraud question would have been the main question in the campaign, and that it will undoubtedly be considered a political necessity to refuse to recognize Hayes as President. This clearly is the intention of the leaders, and the logical result of the movement is Mexican anarchy and revolution.

Clarkson Potter has thus far been successfu in transferring the dissensions in the Republican party to his own. Gen. Ben Butler SEEMS TO BE TRIMMING in hope that he may be put upon the Investi-gating Committee as a Republican represent-

ative, Many Republicans would bitterly opose this. Butler says he wants to have s President who will hear what he has to say bout a Postmaster in his own town. Among the most earnest supporters of the their scats in the House by fraud, including Colorado Patterson, California Wigginton, Ohio Banning, and Massachusetts Dean. his Democratic colleagues, is known to be an active adviser in this revolutionary scheme. If the proposed plan wins, the result would be to elect Thurman President pro tempore of the Senate, and make him de facto President of the United States. The old man has been again ed astray by his ambition, after having repeat ediv propounced the title of the President sound and irretragible.

THE DEMOCRATS. The Select Democratic Caucus Advisory Committee met immediately after the adjournment of the House, to take into consideration the present condition of the Potter investigation resolution, and decided that the Democrats o amendment to the resolution, and to perse vere in their present course until the resolution shall be adopted, and, further, that no public business shall be transacted meanwhile.

THE PERFORMANCE. A FRUITLESS ATTEMPT.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—Immediately after the reading of the journal of yesterday, Mr. Potter rose and demanded the regular order of business, which was on seconding the de and for the previous question on his resolution for a special commission on electoral frauds. On a standing vote there were but 89 in the affirmative and none in the negative; whereing" was made by Mr. Hale, and then tellers were ordered, Messrs. Potter and Hale acting n that capacity. The report of the tellers was 98 in the affirmative and 2 (Hale and Steele) in

Mr. Potter then moved a call of the House. Mr. Page-Is it in order to move to postpone this matter indefinitely, so that the House may proceed to the transaction of the public busi-

The Speaker(severely)—If gentlemen will vote and help to make up a quorum, then that motion can be made. Mr. Page(angrily)-That was not the question

asked. Calls for the regular order from the Demo cratic side. WANTS TO KNOW.

Mr. Conger-I rise to a parliamentary in quiry.

Continued demand for the regular order. Mr. Conger-Parliamentary inquiry is always

The Speaker-The gentleman will state it. Mr. Conger-I ask whether it is in order a this time to raise the question of consideration The Speaker-It is not.

Mr. Sayler-The gentleman certainly knows that when no quorum is voting there are but two motions in order, and one of them has just been made. Mr. Conger-I addressed myself to the Chair,

and not to the distinguished gentleman from Mr. Sayler-I addressed myself to the Chair, and also to the distinguished gentleman fro-

Michigan. [Calls to order.] A CALL.

The call of the roll was proceeded with, and 247 members answered to their names, there being but forty-five absentees. Even Mr. Stephens, who got leave of absence for a week or Monday last, was present in his wheeled chair. Further proceedings under the call being dis-pensed with, Mr. Fort suggested to Mr. Potter that the regular order be laid aside, and that the House proceed to the consideration of Pension

Mr. Potter-We are prepared to go on with the public business, and are here for that pur pose, but are left without a quorum by the will-ful absence of gentlemen on the other side, and I demand the regular order.

In demand the regular order.

The question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question, and on this vote the Democrats developed the greatest strength that they have yet shown, the report of the tellers being 138 in the affirmative and 1 in the negative.

STILL NO QUORUM.

The usual cry of "No quorum, Mr. Speaker," came from the Republicans, and then a call of the House was ordered.

This call disclosed the fact that there were 263 members present, and 29 absentees.

The question again recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question, and the tellers reported 136 in the affirmative and 1 in the negative.

ers reported 136 in the affirmative and 1 in the negative.

During the voting, Mr. Conver stationed himself close to the tellers with a slip of paper in nis hands, for the purpose, as he stated, of making a note of such Democrats as voted, notwithstanding the fact that they were "paired."

POSTPONEMENT PROPOSED.

On the announcement of the vote, Mr. Banks said: "I propose to the centleman from New York (Potter) that we shall suspend action on this resolution until Saturday, in order to go on with the Appropriation bills. A quorum, as I am informed, will then be present, and the resolution can be disposed of."

Mr. Potter—Let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether, if we do as he proposes,

Mr. Potter—Let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether, if we do as he proposes, and go on with other business, his side of the House will be prepared to vote on this question when it comes up on Saturday?

Mr. Banks—I am unable to answer that question. I make this proposition on my own resoonsibility, because the country requires that the public business should be attended to.

Mr. Potter—Will you help us to make a quorum?

three minutes.

Cries of "regular order" from the Democratic side, and "no objections on this side" from the Republicans.

Mr. Potter—It would afford me great pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Georgia, if I were permitted to yield to anybody, but I am not permitted to do so, and I move that the House adjourn.

Agreed to—yeas, 141; nays, 148.

Before the announcement of the vote the Speaker submitted the request of three members for leave of absence, but Mr. Hooker objected, unless coupled with the condition that their absence was not to operate against obtaining a couprism The Speaker stated that it smounted to an

The Speaker stated that it smounted to an objection, and therefore withdrew the requests. The result of the vote was announced, and the House adjourned.

A reporter ascertained that the suggestion which Mr. Stephens desired to n ike to the House was that the demand for the previous question should be voted down, and that all amendments proposing to carry out the proposed investigation in its fullest extent should be admitted. It will be observed that on the last vote the Democrats numbered 141, and as Mr. Morse voted on the other side, they have thus 142 members present, or within five of a quorum.

SHERMAN

HIS VIEW OF THE TRUE INWARDINGS OF THE
POTTER RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The National Republican to-day publishes the following interview with Secretary Sherman relative to the ending Potter investigating resolution: In reply to the question as to what he though was the real purpose of the resolution, the Sec-retary replied that it looked very much as if the Democrats were engaged in the work of manu facturing ammunition for the fall campaign rrespective of due regard for the charact the material used. After which the interview

Question-Do you think this movement is aimed at the Presidential title! Answer-Not at ail; for that is irrefragibly established by the authority of a law which must be abrogated before his title can be approached. Be assured, it does not really point cratic capital

POR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES. Question—The newspapers say that it is aimed at you and Gov. Noyes and other statesmen who visited Louisians and Florida pending the Electoral count in those States, with a view of ringing you into public disrepute.

Answer-Yes, I know the papers say so, "but none of these things move me." I visited the South at that critical period in the national history, in the interest of right and justice. It was generally understood that the Democrats had determined to capture both Louisiana and Florida, and thus count Tilden in. I was con-vinced that a fair count would give both those states to Hayes, and having a deep interest in a proper, just, and wise adjustment of the question that was exciting the public mind to fever-heat throughout the length and breadth of the country, I went to Louisiana to supervise the ounting of the votes, solely with the view, if

shours an nonest count and just result. I devoted much time and careful attention to the subject, and I am firm in my conviction that the result as declared in Louisians fell short of doing justice to the Republican ticket. Our majority in that State, der a free and fair election in the severa parishes, some of which were terribly bulldozed. would have been much larger than was deternined by the count as presented by the Return ing Board.

Question-Well, what can they do with you under this resolution? Answer-Nothing. The Democrats can pass their resolution, and then they can do their worst, so far as I am concerned. I do not fear them; on the contrary, I shall defy them. My action in the South was purely in the interest of an honest election and the public welfare, and I challenge the closest scrutiny into all my purposes and acts while I was in that section pending the canvassing of the votes.

Question-Then you do not scare? Answer-Not at all. The Democrats are welcome to do their worst. My intentions and actions were upright, and I have NOT THE SLIGHTEST PEAR

of any consequences that may fall upon myself under this resolution, should it pass, as it probably will after the Republicans have shown their ponents that it is not the easiest thing in the orld to have their own way when they attempt to perform an act inconsistent with the public peace and welfare, and for which there is no

OUR POST-OFFICE. BURLING LOOKING OUT FOR NUMBER ONE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Architect But ling, of the Chicago Post-Office building, has arrived here. He has had a consultation with Assistant Secretary French, and has decided to prepare a statement to submit to the latter, who is examining the evidence and preparing report for the use of Secretary Sherman. Assistant Secretary French leaves for the North to-night, to be gone until the middle of next week. Nothing further will be done in the matter until his return, when Burling will submit his statement. Meanwhile Burling will be in Baltimore. Burling declines to converse freely upon the subject until he has submitted his statement to Judge French. From all that can be ascertained, however,

BURLING'S STATEMENT is likely to be something like this: It will refer to the fact that the report and testimony contains no specific charges against him; that the charges are made by innuendo and by insinua-tion rather than directly; that there is nothing specific to which be can make answer, and that the charges generally are false, but they belong to the system rather than to any wrongful acts of his. Burling will claim that when he entered the office the building was well advanced, the ontracts were all made, and in operation; the machinery was running in a groove from which it d not seem proper for him to lift it, and in accordance with a system which he was powerless to change. The 15 per cent contract system he was from the start convince was disadvantageous to the Government, but he was led to look upon Government contracts

A SORT OF VESTED RIGHT with which he could not interfere, and for that with which he could not interfere, and for that matter the many changes which he did suggest and reforms that he did propose met with little encouragement from the Treasury Department. There were several important things which Burling desired to have changed, and about which he wrote to the Department, but to many letters he never received satisfactory answers, and to others he received no answer at all. Burling will admit that there may have been errors of omission resulting from the routine system established when he assumed the Superintendency, but will deny that any culpable neglect can be charged to him or proved against him.

culpable neglect can be charged to him or proved against him.

The statement will be accompanied by original letters from the Department, and his reply to them, which constitute

HIS PRINCIPAL DEPENSE

Just before Burling left Chicago Assistant-Secretary French had written there for additional letters on file in the office of the Superintendent, which were forwarded. Burling, during Potter's administration of the office of Supervising Architect, received a communication from Potter calling his (Burling's) attention to the fact that the reports as to the cutting of store showed that there was an insquality in the coal

of cutting stone of the same dimensions. Burling's reply was that the differences were due to the 15 per cent system. After some correspondence of a like character, Burling received a letter from Potter in which the latter stated that the Government evidently had

MADE A BAD CONTRACT
for the same, and there seemed to be no way out of it except to do the best that was possible. Burling regularly, with each monthly report, submitted statements showing the exact details of the cutting and cost of everything.

ble. Burling regularly, with each monthly report, submitted statements showing the exact details of the cutting and cost of everything. These reports should all be on file in the Treasury Department, and will show at any time the exact cost of every piece of work. The original contract itself for the construction of the building appears to have been the greatest fraud in this business, according to the report. The implication is that that Mullett and Mueller are alone responsible. This same subject was investigated by a committee of the last Democratic House, but very little was discovered about it.

HENRY. PUNERAL OF THE LATE PROPESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—At the funeral Prof. Joseph Henry to-day were many beautiful floral tributes to the memory of the deceased. After brief religious services in the part of the building where deceased resided, the body was removed to the hearse by twelve soldiers, the pail-bearers being Associate-Justice Strong, W. W. Corcoran, Admiral Rodgers, Gen. Humphreys, George W. Childs and Joseph Patterson, of Philadelphia; Surgeon-Genera Barnes, Capt. Carlisle; P. Patterson, Superin-tendent of the Coast Survey; Prof. Guyot, Prof. tendent of the Coast Survey; Prof. Guyot, Prof. Newcomb, Gen. Poe, and Prof. J. C. Welling. The procession moved to New York Avenue Church, where the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell. There were present, in addition to the family and immediate friends of deceased, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Light-House Board, employes of the Institution, President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives of the Executive Departments, members of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, Judiciary of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claums, Sir Edward Thornton, the Japanese Minister and others of the diplomatic corps, the Academy of National Science, the Philosophical Society of Washington, the Alumini Association of Princeton College, officers of the army and navy, the Washington ton, the Alumni Association of Princeton Col-lege, officers of the army and a large concourse of citizens. Among the prominent gentlemen were Prof. Ass Gray, Harvard College; Profs. Guyot and Stephen Alexander, of Princeton; Prof. Marsh, of Yale College; Firman Rogers and Prof. McLane, formerly President of Prince-ton College, and who, when Vice-President of that institution forty years ago, invited Mr. Henry to a Professorship. The remains were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WEITZEL'S SUCCESSOR.
Special Disputch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The contest over the Cincinnati Collectorship was to-day transferred to the Senate by the nomination of Amor Smith, Jr. The case has assumed such shape by Secretary Sherman's assurances to Col. Weitzel that the late events in his district and pending revenue movements there have had nothing whatever to do with the request for his resignation, that it is quite uncertain whether Mr. Smith will be onfirmed. There is no objection whatever to him personally, but the feeling is strengthening here that Col. Weitzel has not been dealt with in a straightforward manner. PENSIONS.

The Senate Committee on Pensions to-day agreed to the House bill to increase the pensions to soldiers who have lost both arms, both legs or both eyes, from \$50 to \$72 monthly. There are only sixty-five of this class on the rolls, thirty-three of whom lost both legs, thirty of whom lost both hands and both legs. Senator Kellogg, a member of the Committee, to-day received a letter from Gen. Longstrect asking that the provisions of the Pension act recently passed be extended to include soldiers in the Mexican war. Should Longstreet's petition be granted, the names of himself, Jeff Davis, and many other ex-Confederate Generals, will be placed on the pension-rolls.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Senator Matthews, to whom the Railway Committee referred the bill giving railways the right to construct telegraph lines along their roads for commercial purposes reported the bill back favorably to the full Committee to-day with some important amendments. By re only strty-five of this class on the rolls,

to-day with some important amendments. By the provisions of the bill, railroad companies are allowed to do a general telegraphic busi-

are allowed to do a general telegraphic business.

RESUMPTION.

Senator Matthews occupied the afternoon in the Senate with an elaborate argument in favor of his substitute for the bill for the repeal of the Resumption act. He would have the Secretary of the Treasury reissue the Treasury notes redeemed, so that the amount of notes in circulation shall never be reduced below \$350,000,000. The redemption of Treasury notes is not to be commenced until the reserve fund in coin amounts to \$100,000,000. and the Secretary may suspend it whenever his reserve funds shall be reduced below \$50,000,000. Senator Hill, who was one of the few who had listened to Matthews, took exception, after he had concluded, to his citations of passages from a speech by J. C. Calhoun in favor of his theory. Calhoun, he said, had never advocated what are now known as greenbacks or Government notes, but Treasury certificates, always redeemable in coin;

THE BRAZILIAN MAIL SUBSIDY SCHEME, being defeated in the form of an amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill, has appeared in the Senate in the form of a bill introduced by Eustis. The bill proposes a subsidy of \$150,000 annually, for ten years, to a line of steamships possessing certain qualities. These qualities

annually, for ten years, to a line of steamsing possessing certain qualities. These qualities belong only to ships built by John Roach. There is now a line of steamers running from New York to Brazil, without a subsidy, which carries the mails for \$12,000 annually, instead of \$150,000 as asked by this subsidy.

POST-ROUTE BILL.

as asked by this subsidy.

POST-ROUTE BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1t.—The Senate Postal Committee decided to report, as amendments to the annual Post-Route bill, several measures heretofore agreed upon as separate bills, providing for a new classification of mail matters and registration of newspapers admitted to the pound rates of postage, and regulating the compensation for railway mail transportation, on the basis of car-space and speed of trains.

MEMPHIS & EL PASO.

The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary

The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee reports upon the claim of the French bondholders to the ownership of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad, that the title of the road rests in the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company.

APPOINTMENTS.

Charles Tuttle, of New York, has been appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The President has nominated Gustavus St. Gem Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, and John H. Smyth, of North Carolina, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Liberia, Africa.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.
Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day mounted to \$224,200.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported without amendment the Senate bill to provide for the establishment of a steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil, being the bill introduced by Mr. Eustis vesterday. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would ask the Senators to con-

sider the bill at the earliest possible time consistent with the business of the Senate.

Mr. Butler (S. C.) submitted a concurrent resolution providing for a Commission, consisting of two Senators, three members of the House, and three officers of the regular army, who have and three officers of the regular army, who have served not less than ten years, to whom shall be referred the whole subject of the reform and reorganization of the army, the Commission to assemble as soon as practicable, and report to the next session of Congress through the President of the United States. It also appropriates \$2,000 to defray the expenses of the Commission.

Referred.

Ar. Cameron (Wis.) presented a letter from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to a bill to aid the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits, and to promote their civilization. The bill and letter were referred.

Mr. Thuman submitted a resolution calling

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOREIGN.

The Situation as Viewed from a Russian Standpoint.

While the San Stefano Treaty Is Not Considered a Finality,

There Are Provisions of It Which Russia Will Not Surrender.

Kars Will Not Be Given Up in Any Possible Event.

The New Bulgarian Boundaries May Eventually Be Modified.

Russian Cruisers Summarily Swept from the Seas by the London Times.

The Porte Will Not Allow Any Increase

of the Marmora Fleet.

RUSSIA. THREATENING. Berlin, May 16.—Disquieting accounts have been received here from St. Petersburg. The prospect is again threatening. It seems that the Pan-Slavist party are once more gaining as

upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what discrepancy, if any, exists to the prejudice of Thomas Worthington's claim, mentioned in the reports of the Third Anditor, and the reason for such discrepancy. Agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell infroduced a bill to give the Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia a regular salary, instead of fees, and providing that he be a resident of the District. Referred.

Mr. Hamlin (Me.), by request, introduced a bill for the relief of certain employes of the United States Government in the District of Columbia. Referred to the District Committee.

The House joint resolution to print 300,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1877, and 5,000 copies of the Colonial charters and constitutions, passed after considerable discussion.

At the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act, and Matthews read an argument upon the general financial policy of the Government, and gave notice that he would hereafter submit to the Senate a proposition of his own as an amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. Matthews referred to the provisions of Sec. 3,579, Revised Statutes, and said they were consistent with those of the Specie Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875. There was nothing in either forbidding the reissue of notes redeemed in accordance therewith. When Congress intended the absolute extinction of redeemed currency, language was used which could not be mistaken. If a quoted from various acts of Congress in support of this view, but favored an express prevision of the law on the subject being made now to remove any doubt which might exist. He then spoke as to the constitutional power of Congress haved it to be the duty as well as the exclusive right of the Government to furnish to the people a national currency; and fifthe Government could do it through the medium of the National Banks, it might do it by the issue of its notes. He saw no reason why the representatives of the people and t THE VOLUNTEER PLEET SUBSCRIPTIONS. St. Petersburg, May 16.-The Russian papers are full of news about the volunteer flee ubscriptions for fitting it out are coming in from all parts of Russia. It is true the sums raised seem very small for the purpose, but they are double the amounts contributed from they are double the amounts contributed from the same sources to the Czarina's Committee for the relief of the sick and wounded during

the war. London, May 16.—Notwithstanding the dience of the St. Petersburg semi-official press, there is little doubt that the following dis represents the present views of the Imperial

Court and Chancellary:
Sr. Petersburg, May 16.—Notwithstanding the secrecy observed in regard to Count Schouvaloff's reports to the Emperer, and conferences at the Foreign Office, the various points whereby a real understanding may be attained form the subject of discussion in well-informed political circles. Though, in the first place, the ecessity of securing the great object of the war, the independence of the Christians, is in-sisted upon, there is, on the other hand, no disposition to inscribe noli me tangere on the map of New Bulgaria, which was only set up as

A PROVISIONAL DRAFT. At the same time other compensations than those fixed on in lieu of war indemnity are not regarded as excluded from discussion. While it is declared there can be absolutely no serious idea of the retrocession of Kars, the same is not true of Batoum. The advantage to Russia of the acquisition of Batoum is said to have its reverse side, inasmuch as millions must be expended in construction of convenient lines of communication and proper fortifications before

great importance. FAVORABLE SIGNS. In the peaceful current of general indications favorable significance is attached to the fact that the right of sale in the streets has been witha warlike tone, while the Bourse Gazette and New Times, which hadrecently observed an attitude favorable to peace, had that privilege re-

PERSONAL.

Prince Gortschakoff is slightly better.

Exposition, but some of the Grand Dukes will, if circumstances permit. THE RECENT DISTURBANCES. St. Petersburg, April 25.—Of late there

have been some street disturbances of an un-usual kind, and as they have been sometimes described as dangerous, revolutionary move-ments, it may be well to reduce them to their real proportions. The facts, so far as I have been able to discover, were briefly these: When Vera Zasulitch, the young person who made an attempt on the life of Gen. Trepoff. Prefect of St. Petersburg, was acquitted by the jury, a number of young people cheered her boudly as she left the court, and accompanied her with noisy demonstrations on her way home. The police attempted to disperse the crowd, and a scuffle ensued, during which three shots were fired. One of the bullets lodged in a gendarme's helmet, the second wounded a woman in the arm, and the third killed a student. The incident is not yet cleared up, but the evidence tends to show that the said student first fired two shots into the crowd and then blew his brains out. That is the so-called St. Petersburg affair. Next comes the affair of Kieff. A University student of that town was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in an attempt to assassinate an official of the Judicial Administration. Some of his fellow students, being convinced of his innocence, made representations to the University authorities, but were reminded by the Rector that they had no right to meddle in judicial matters, and that this druty was to attend to their studies. This bit of good advice had not the desired effect. Indignation meetings were held in defiance of the regulations and the orders of the authorities, in consequence of which the University Court condemned 134 students to various terms of rustication. A few days afterwards the Rector was assassinated. So, at least, I am assured on good authority, though I have not seen the fact mentioned by the newspapers. The third and last disturbance was the affair of Moscow, which is connected with that of Kieff. Of the rusticated students, iffteen were dispatched to Moscow for the purpose of being sent to live in different provundal towns under police supervision. On arriving at the Moscow station they were met by about 150 youths, who cheered them loudly and followed the carriages in which they were transported to the prison. As the disorderity procession advanced through the town, a considerable crowd collected in t Vera Zasulitch, the young person who made an attempt on the life of Gen. Trepoff. Prefect of St. Petersburg. was acquitted by the jury, a

RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

THE LONDON TIMES" IS NOT AFRAID.

LONDON, May 16.—Russian preparations to attack British commerce attract great attention. The Times says that the United States may be depended upon to do all in their power to observe the treaty of Washington, but, even if the Russiaus succeed in equipping their little

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIR—ED. at triding aspense. English of the street of the s Gunther's Confectionery.

The Queen will shortly inspect the troops at Woolwich, for the first time in twenty-two

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 16 .- The steamship State of California, purchased by the Russian Govern-ment, was launched to-day.

INCIDENTAL.

THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.
PESTR. May 16.—The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet to-day adopted the bill provid-ing for a credit of 60,000,000 florins. Only the extreme Left were opposed to the bill. In the course of the debate, Tisza, the Premier, stated that the Government regarded the affairs of the Balkan Christians as a European question, which ROUMANIA.

has been visiting the Army of the North, has gone to Turn-Severin.

The movements of Russian troops and prevision trains towards the Danube continue. BELGRADE, May 16.—The Servian corps of

observation, hitherto consisting of 15,000 men, has been increased to 35,000. This was caused by fear of a Turkish attack. The Turks have been concentrating under Hafiz Pasha on the Servian line of demarcation. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, May 16.—The election for member vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Gathorne Hardy to the Pecarge, has been in progress two days, and will last five. Up to last night the figures stood: Talbot, Conservative, 1,963 votes; Prof. Henry J. Smith, Liberal, 833. The election is regarded as a test of the feeling of the ciergy

THE MARMORA PLEET. ondon, May 16.-A special says the Porte will allow no further addition to the

The exposed position of our mercantile marine and cossessions in the Pacific, to which we drew attention a short time back,; has been noted in the columns of the Russian press. The Marskoi Sbornik, in enumerating our naval resources in the Pacific, speaks of them as being ridiculously inadequate to grand the granton. Morskoi Sbornik, in enumerating our nayal resources in the Pacific, speaks of them as being ridiculously inadequate to guard the enormous interests which England has there at stake, and believes that the squadron under Admiral Ouzinoff, now supposed to be cruising in Japanese waters, would be fully competent to grappie with our vessels on the China station. "Considering that 87 per cent of the commerce of China is managed by English merchants, the field for pravateering activity is toth extensive and Jucrative, while the principal rendezvous of English snipping, Hong Kong, by its very weakness of decense, openly invites an attack." On the other side of the Pacific the organ of the Russian nay notes that "large accumulations of coal may be seized in Vancouver's Island, where they lie exposed and unprotected along the seashore," and that if the Moscow cruisers be inclined to leave permanent souvenirs of their sojourn in British Columbia they can pay a visit to the dock-yard at Esquiman, which they will find powerfully protected by a crumbling fort "of ancient construction, mounted with five twelve-pounder guns." Recent advices from the Pacific would seem to show that a sense of weakness has begun to impress itself upon those who are charged with the defense of our interests in that oce in; but the preparations are not upon that extensive scale which the situation anpears to demand. For the last two months nothing has been heard of the movements of the itustian Pacific fleet, aithough it is known to be away from Vladivostock. In Russia silence on such a point as this always indicates that something numanis go nay on, the power which the Government has over the press en-

that something unusual is gonz on, the power which the Government has over the press enabling it without difficulty to suppress all information that would tend to reveal its moves, it is, however, a well-known fact that the mand war Kreutzer is still lying at San Francisco, and that the enterprising merchants of that sort have offered to sell their steamers to the tussian Government. The project of the Mosow "privateerists" may not prove so easy of salization as its promoters imagine; still there an be little doubt that if Russia can contrive to

cow "privateerists" may not prove so easy or realization as its promoters imagine; still there can be little doubt that if Russia can contrive to blace a few well-armed cruisers in the Pacific the figury sustained by our shipping before they are captured may be immense.

Russian inhumanist for treatish Prisoners.

The truth of the following almost incredible wory (published by the Hungarian newspaper the Hon) is guaranteed to the Pait Mall Gazette by a member of the British Consular service. The writer says: "During the few days that I was at Fratesti, numerous Turkish prisoners were continually brought in. They were only protected against the cold by a few rags, and it would have been better to shoot them outright were continually brought in. They were only protected against the cold by a few rags, and it would have been better to shoot them outright than to let them perish daily by hunger, as is being done at Fratesti, where I saw from 500 to 600 bodies of starved Turks lying heaped one upon the other. On a visit to the hospital there, I had an opportunity of envincing myself how horrible even the wounded Turks were treated. As I entered, about a thousand wounded prisoners raised themselves lightly in their wet, cell beds, and, stretca me out their han s, asked of more add in the name of Allah. Moved at the sight of so much misery, I distributed 100 francs among the sufferers, when the Russian quard overwalelmed me with curses and took the money from them. When they began again to cry out for bread, the hospital guard struck several of them dead with the butt-end of his musket, whereupon the rest were silent. The guard then asked me for money, and, as I refused to give him 50 francs. Here at every step one sees the bodies of frozen and starved Turks lying about as prey for dogs."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ITS ANOMALOUS POSITION IN TURKEY.

Dispatch to London Times.

VIENNA, April 30.—The military position of the Russians, as it has shaped itself in the course of time, is so anomalous that they have every reason to regulate it for its own sake. A lin communication from the Pruth to San Stefano, over 400 miles in length, with a mighty and an almost insuperable mountain chain intervening, a front of about the same ex-tent, from the mouths of the Danube to Widin, and from San Stefano to the Upper Morava Valley, with long mountain defiles and the swelling Rhodope range between-all these are things which in themselves necessitate a considerable scattering of strength. When the Russians were driving the ill-led and ill-provided siderable scattering of strength. When the Russians were driving the ill-led and ill-provided Turkish forces before them these inconveniences were not felt, and in their cagerness to get to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles the troops could be pushed forward without any danger to the line of communication, until the bulk of the Russian forces found themselves in and about the Peninsuia of Thrace. There, according to the latest accounts, are stationed the three divisions of the Guards, the two divisions of Grenadiers, and the Eighth Corps before Constantinopie; the Ninth Corps in the direction of Gallipoli; the Third and Twenty-sixth Divisions between Adrianople and the Capital; so that only the Fourth Corps and the two detached divisions, the Second and Twenty-fourth, remain to secure the line of communications with the Balkans and hold the positions on one side towards Sofia and Nish, and on the other towards the Ægean at Kavala. The surrender of the Danube fortresses, it is true, somewhat improved this rather awkward distribution of their troops by giving the Russians a number of fortified points along the Danube and disengaging the forces in front of them; but, on the other hand, the retreat of the Roumanian army, which had secured the extreme left wing of the Muscovites advancing across the Balkans, rather tended to diminish this advantage of the Muscovites advancing across the Balkans, rather tended to diminish this advantage and incomposition of the Russians. The edificulties walch arose with Roumania, and the consequent necessity of securing the line of communication the Principality, still more weakened the market are seven between the Danube and the Balkans. The Loss moreover, is all the more sensible, as, up to this day, Shumla and commodious passages across the hills, and the other the most convenient Black Sea port—are not yet in the hands of the Russians, who are man—one the key of the most direct and ammodious passages across the hills, and the mer the most convenient Black Sea port—are styet in the hands of the Russians, who are has in the delicate position of having a force of thich they are not exactly sure flanking the most vulnerable part of their line of communication. At the front, too, the aspect of things has vastly changed. It is no longer by the scattered remnants of beaten hosts and hastily levied reserves that the

Russians are now there faced, but by an army in point of numbers and organization such as Turkey never had concentrated at one point all through the war. Besides a considerable contingent of fresh troops who guarded Constantinople, and who were never allowed to go to the front, this army comprises most of the men who formed the garrisons of Rustchuk, Silistria, and the other places in the Quadrilateral, with the exception of some forty battallions still in Shumla and Varna,—that is to say, a large portion of the some forty battalitons still in Shumia and Varna,—that is to say, a large portion of the seasoned troops of what was once the Army of the Lom. The lowest estimate of these troops reckons them at 70,000, the highest at 110,000 and even 130,000 men,—that is, a force scarcely, if at all, inferior in numbers to the Russians in front of them, who are more or less fixed, being neither able to move backward nor forward without coming to an understanding as to whether and how far the Turkish army may follow them.

From this sketch of the military position of the Russians, with its great concentrations at the ends of the long line and consequent weak ening of the intermediate portion, it will be seen that, even without any regard to the re moval of the British fleet, the Muscovites have moval of the British fleet, the Muscovites have every reason to wish for an understanding with the Turks alone by which they could safely re-tire from their exposed position and regain their mobility. To the causes creating the general insecurity of their position must now be added the Mohammedan insurrection in rear and flank of the Russian line of communication.

ARMS FOR RUSSIA.

A LARGE CONTRACT.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., May 14.—The Providence Tool Company, in this city, which has for the past year been active in the manufacture of Peabody-Martini rifles for the Turkish Government, and which has been shut down since the cessation of hostilities between Turkey an Russia, has suddenly assumed an air of activity that indicates a fresh contract. The secret of this briskness lies in the fact that the Company has just completed a contract with the Russian Government for the manufac-ture of over half a million of rifles of the same pattern and calibre as those furnished to the Ottoman Government. The factory will be running on full time before the last of the week, with from 1.500 to 2.000 men employed. A visit to the office of the Company disclose the fact that they are making preparations for the filling of the largest order they ever receive ed from any foreign country.

AMERICAN ARMS FOR THE CZAR. When the Russian Commission visited this country to 1876 they established headquarters in New York City, where Col. K. Ordinetz, a Russian military official, acts as inspector of arms, assisted by several American officers. In the past two years they have had arms and munitions of war shipped by the manufacturers to Hamburg, where they have been cared ers to Hamburg, where they have been cared for by the azents of the Muscovite Government, while in other cases they have been delivered to the Russian agents here and have been spirited away in their own vessels, the comparatively small amount making it an easy matter to envelop the transaction in mystery. These aims, in addition to passing inspection in this country, have been submitted to the military authorities in St. Petersburg, and the decision resulted so favorably to the American manufacturers that several large contracts have been negotiated in order to place the great army of Russia on a superior war footing in the event of a conflict between the Czar's Government and that of ber English Majesty.

ment and that of ber English Majesty.

SUPERIORITY OF OUR RIFLES.

The Russians have been much behind the Turks in their armament, as was generally admitted by military observers during the great struggle that has just closed. They were much slower in availing themselves of modern improvements, and they suffered in consequence. They were quick to realize this fact, and so are determined to profit by their experience. The superiority of America. by their experience. The superiority of Ameriby their experience. The superiority of American arms was universally recognized, and by none so much as by the Russians themselves, who had to witness the depletion of their ranks by the murderous fire of the Turkish fufantry. They have had on hand for a number of years a large stock of Berdan and Soider rifles, and have expended a large amount of money in altering them to breech-loaders. This they discovered when late in the day to be false economy, and they now are determined to throw ony, and they now are determined to throw them overboard and arm their men with the Peabody-Martini rifes. They attribute their heaviest disasters in the early part of the war to the superiority of the Turkish small arms.

When the war began to go against Turkey, the Ottoman Government had awaiting its orders in this city about 200,000 rifles, for which they did not send the money, and they were consequently not forwarded. These were stored in the Company's storerooms, and it was thought that some difficulty would be experienced in disposing of them. I have the authority of one of the Directors of the Company for stating that these, with 30,000 more to be manufactured, have been purchased by agents of the Russian Government, of which so many have made their appearance in New England within the past month. The order is peremptory as to terms and time, and in a few days the works will be running day and night so as to complete the contract. It is understood that the Company will also furnish hardware and general armament for Russian ships that may be purchased here within the next few months.

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The most peculiar part of the contract is that an understanding exists between the Russian and Turkish Governments, by which the latter will assign the remaining portion of their con-tract for the undelivered part to the former, and that the agents of the two Governments here will act in concert in the matter of the transfer.

SECRECY MAINTAINED.

SECRECY MAINTAINED.

The Company's officers decline to make any statement as to the terms and nature of the contract, stating that they are not allowed to divulge the secrets. The fact that these works will start up so suddenly gives a stimulus to the general business of the city, and is regarded as a blessing, notwithstanding the possibility of the terrible carnage which the arms may cause.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

PARIS, May 16.—The United States will be epresented on the international jury of the Exhibition by thirty-three members. The French authorities promise no salary nor allowance for expenses, and require them to be in attendance from early in June to the 15th of September. Gov. McCormick therefore thought it best to make as many appointments as possible of Americans already in Europe, or expected to arrive during May. The following

pected to arrive during May. The following selections are made up to the present time:

Class 9—Printing and books, Henry Stevens.
Class 14—Medicines and hygiene, and public relief, Dr. Thomas W. Evans.
Class 30—Clocks and watches, Col. Thomas W. Knox.
Class 40—Portable weapons and hunting and shooting equioments, Gen. Van Allen.
Class 44—Mining and metallurgy, Profs. W.
P. Biake and H. B. Nason.
Class 46—Agricultural products not used for food, Ashbei Smith.
Class 47—Chemical and pharmaceutical products, Prof. W. H. Chandler.
Class 49—Leather and skins, A. H. Reitlinger Class 51—Agricultural implements, F. C.

Class 51-Agricultural implements, F Chass 54—Machines and apparatus in general, B. Hotchkiss.

Class 59—Apparatus and processes used in Chass 59—Apparatus and processes used in

manufacturing furniture and articles for dwellings, A. G. Wilkinson.

Class 66—Civil engineering, T. E. Sickels.
Class 68—Materials and apparatus for building purposes, Gen. W. W. H. Davis.
Class 69—Cereals and farinaceous products,
Dr. William E. Johnston.
Class 75—Fermented drinks, Dr Antoine Ruppaner.

Ruppaner.
Class 76—Farm buildings and agricultural works, Edward H. Kuight.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

LONDON, May 16.—A Manchester correspond ent of the Times says a strong impression prealls that the recent outrages attributed to the vans that the recent outrages attributed to the striking cottou operatives were not perpetrated by them, but by the lower populace of Blackburn and neighborhood, who are notorious for rufflanism, and have taken advantage of the present ferment for their own purposes. At Preston, Accrinton, and other towns, a strict watch is the recent and recent towns, a strict vatch is kept against an influx of this class from lackburn.

A TETTLEMENT PROMISE BLACKBURN, May 16.—Negotiatiens have been proceeding during the day between representatives, masters and operatives, which resulted so favorably that it is believed a settlement will be reached to-morrew. The conditions of settlement are that the operatives throughout the district are to work three months at a reduction of 10 per cent., the mills running on full time. Wages are to be raised

at the end of three months if trade is materially

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERLIN, May 16.—It is reported that in view of the attack made upon the Emperor the Government has resolved to propose or even to introduce by administrative decrees serious restrictions on the freedom of the press and right of public meetings. Efforts will be made to bring about common action on the part of Germany, Russia, England, the United States, and other countries where Socialistic of Communistic symptoms have lately appeared.

LONDON, May 16.—Sattersfield & Co., woolen manufacturers at Ravensthorpe, have failed. iabilities, £80,000.

CHESHIRE HANDICAP. LONDON, May 16 .- The race for the gree Cheshire handicap stakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, at Chester, to-day, was won by F. Swindell's Woodland, who was second in the race for the Chester trades cup yesterday. LONDON, May 16.—Advices from Japan say

that Minister Okubo was murdered in the street by five assassins, while on his way to a Cabinet ecuncil. All the assassins were arrested.

COMMUTED.

Paris, May 16.—The sentence of Garcia, the Communist, convicted of taking part in the asassination of two Generals, has been commut ed to hard labor for life.

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Disputches to The Tribune.

TAMAROA, Ill., May 16.—Some complaint of rust from chronic grumblers, but there is pienty of time for it to come out well before harvest It is true the crop is not going to be as large as an-ticipated earlier in the season, but from present pearances this county will have more wheat to ell than ever. Harvest will begin first week in

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., May 16. -Corn-planting pro gressing very slowly. Ground very hard from effects of terrible hall-storm on Easter Sunday. All spring plowing before said storm has to be re plowed. The outlook is not very promising.

MORRIS, Ill., May 16.—Corn about half planted one up yet. Wheat and oats fair Weather has been very wet. Now dry and groun hard. The planter must be followed at once by th cultivator in order to keep the ground mellow an

Clean.
GARDNER, Ill., May 16.—Corn-planting just commenced. Only half plowed. Weather wet and GENESEO, Ill., May 16.—Corn-planting mostly lone. Weather coid. Small grains look well. Canton, III., May 16.—Corn-planting nearly fin-shed. Early planted up well. Spring wheat and pariey flourishing.

KNOXYILLE, III., May 16.—First planting all up
well. The frosts of the 13th and 14th injured garlen sauce, but canned fruit will come out all

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

ELBA, Ia., May 16.—Corn generally planted, but carcely any up yet. Small grains growing finely HAMLIN, Is., May 16. - The wheat and corn wer cut down by the frost, and we fear the fruit is gon up. The corn was half planted. BELMOND, Ia., May 16.-Corn mostly planted.

Crops are looking reasonably well. NEVINSVILLE, Ia., May 16.—Small grains unusually forward and promising. Corn half planted. Growth slow. Westher cold.
FAULENER, Ia., May 16.—The frost killed all CAUDENES, i.a., May 10.—The frost killed all early potatoes and this year's growth of grapes. Ground hard and breaks up lumpy. CHARLES CITY, Ia., May 16.—Corn-planting un-equal. Many done. Others plowing. First pisnied just up. Except on wet lands, small grains looking well. FRANKLIN, Ia., May 16, -Small grains are being Mancinsten, Ia. May 16.—Corn nearly all planted. Spring wheat, barley, and oats still look

NEBRASKA.

Mapleville, Neb., May 16.—The growth o wheat and barley checked by the very cool weather. Corn mostly planted, but starting slowly.

Carleton, Neb., May 18. - We have just had good rain. The small grains look splendid. The frost injured the fruit on low ground, but the frost injured the truit on low ground, but the grain is safe.

Grann's safe.

Grann's safe.

Grann Island, Neb., May 16.—One-quarter of the grapes, pears, and cherry bloom were killed, still we may have a good crop of fruit yet.

Weather cold and rain last night.

INDIANOLA, Neb., May 16.—All kinds of grain look well. Season backward and cold, which we regard as favorable. 2'rospects good and farmers very honeful. very hopeful.

KEABNEY. Neb., May 16.—Wheat, and, oats, and barley look fine. We have just had a fine rain. The outlook for all crops better than ever

Special Disputches to The Tribune. HARTPORD, Kan., May 16.—Since my last disoatch prospect of winter wheat not so encouraging. No rain for three weeks. Everything needs it. CLIPTON, Kan., May 16 .- Prospects for winter

CLIPTON, Kan., May 16.—Prospects for winter wheat very favorable until recently. Many fields are badly rusted. Just had a splendid rain, which was sadly needed.

SHAWKER, Kan., May 16.—The prospect for winter wheat is bad. Something working on the lower stalk and root which has stopped its growth. BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., May 16.—Very cold rain from the northeast. Prospects for winter wheat not very promising. Think we shall have half a crop. MISSOURI. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Bourson, Mo., May 16. — Winter wheat badly in-

ured by the rust. Corn half planted and stand very LINCOLN, Mo., May 16.—Wheat is in some localities rusting badly. A good breadth of corn planted, but not yet up.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

ILAMPTON, Minn., May 16.—Wheat and barley ook splendid. There will be very little old when

in farmers' hands by the 1st of June.

LAKETOWN, Minn., May 16.—The frosts have checked the growth of crops, otherwise the wheat, barley, and oats look well. INDIANA. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., May 16. - Farmers have just

about finished planting corn. Spring grain prosects are unusually good. Some complaint of fly in the winter wheat. The weather has been very cold and wet for the past month. WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLACK CREEK, Wis., May 16.—The outlook for MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CASCADE, Mich., May 16. -Very cold and wet. Winter wheat is looking finely. No rust, and no signs of the fly.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHAFF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH-INGTON, D. C., May 17—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, rising follow-ed by falling barometer, winds mostly from the southeast to northeast, stationary to rising tem-perature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains. perature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the Epper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Vaileys, rising followed by fulling barometer, northwest to southeast winds increasing in force, stationary to rising temperature, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and frequent rains.

For the Lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, rising or stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Curroago, May 18.

6:53 a.m. 29 900 63 67 8... 2 ... Cloudy. 11:158 a.m. 29 878 57 43 8 E. 3 ... Cloudy. 2:06 p.m. 29 888 57 58 8 E. 10 ... Cloudy. 3:55 p.m. 28 888 55 56 8 E. 0 ... Cloudy. 9:00 p.m. 28 880 55 56 8 E. 0 ... Cloudy. 10:18 p.m. 29 904 50 72 E. 8 8 ... Cloudy. Maximum, 60; minimum, 45.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 16—Midnight.

Stations. | Bur. Thr. | Wind. | Ritin Weather.

O'LEARY.

TORTURE.

The Manner of Its Administration at the Joliet Prison.

Removal of the Ban of Secrecy from the Present Investigation.

Convicts Kept Stretched to a Door for Several Days and Nights.

The Gagging Apparatus with

Which the Subordinate Tormentor Killed Reed. How the Same Inquisitor E-corted Ryan

Into the Valley of the Shadow.

His Fear that Human Endurance Would Some Day Succumb to His Skill.

The Exquisite Species of Suffering Secured with the Soaked Strap.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. JOLIET, Ill., May 16 .- The Commissioners the State Penitentiary decided this morning to admit reporters to the investigation of the cause of the death of Gus Reed, the colored onvict, which is being made at the prison, and notices were sent to the local papers to tha effect. The investigation commenced yesterday evening with the examination of Stephen Reed, the day-guard in the "Solitary," whose testiony was taken down by a stenographer and ead from the notes at the session this forenoon. Reed is a clear-eyed, open-faced, manly young fellow, and gave his evidence, which is quite voninous, but substantially the same as he gave at the Coroner's inquest, in a straightforward had orders from Deputy-Warden Mayhew and Dr. Heise to whip Convict Harris the first time, and whipped him the second time without special orders for disturbing the "Solitary" and general victousness. The first flogging was inflicted as

A SORT OF MEDICAL EXPERIMENT, for the purpose of ascertaining whether Harris was really insane or feigning insanity. The gag is recognized as a method of punishment, but the witness was not so positive as to the use of the strap. When Deputy Mayhew gave him orders to whip Harris, be (Mayhew) referring to the whipping, said that he "didn't care a d-d "who knows it! It was orders from headquarters, and he did not care whether convict came out [of punishment] head first or feet first." The witness understood "headquarters" to mean the Warden and Commissioners. He whipped Harris several times .- five or six different times in one day,-and reported the effects of the whippings to the physician the next day. He also reported the number of whippings to Assistant-Physician Dripps, and no objection was made by either of the medical men to the punshiment. Dr. Heise was shown the effects of

BROWNISH-COLORED MARKS on the body. Dr. Heise examined the whip, and told witness not to say anything about the whippings to any one. Did not really know what Dr. Heise did say, but knew that if he had protested he (Reed) would not have flogged the convict. Harris and Gus Reed were the whipped. He had heard that

the whip on the convict's back. The skin was

been whipped. He had heard that Duncan McDougal, the Captain of the night watch, had a time with Harris, and from the way McDougal spoke he was under the impression that they—meaning McDougal and Officer Leasure—and beaten Harris with a cane.

The witness has never used the gag on any noisy convict until all other means of quieting him had failed, and never without first warning the convict of the consequences if he persisted in disturbing the "solitary." He had never considered the gag dangerous until THE CASE OF CONVICT MICHAEL RYAN, in November last. After gagging Ryan, he was called to another part of the "solitary," and when he returned he found that Ryan had fallen down as nearly prostrate as it was possible for him to fall of account of the handcuffs which secured him to the iron door of his cell. A feeling which the witness could not describe came over him when he saw Ryan in this condition. He immediately released Ryan and called a convict to his assistance. This convict blew his breath into Ryan's mouth and succeeded in restoring the latter to conscioussucceeded in restoring the latter to consciou ness. When Ryan recovered

succeeded in restoring the latter to consciousness. When Ryan recovered

BLOOD AND FROTH
issued from his mouth and nose. At this moment Deputy-Warden Mayhew and Assistant-Deputy D. C. Steeper entered the "solitary" yard, and witness toid the former that he (the witness) nad killed Ryan. The Deputy's answer was that it didn't "make much difference, anyway." Ryan was returned to the cell, ultimately recovered, and was transferred to Chester in March last. Since this occurrence witness has considered the gag a dangerous instrument to use, and had so told Mayhew and Sleeper, but had not spoken to the Warden, the Physician, or any of the Commissioner's of the danger attending the use of the gag. The witness also said that men often feigur fainting in order to have the gag removed, but, with the exception of Gus Reed and Michael Ryan, who gave way under the gag, the latter dying, he has never known any convict to actually faint while undergoing the gag punishment. He has often seen men standing at the cell-doors, shackled, their faces covered with a clammy perspiration, and in danger of fainting. Men in that condition were always released. Has known prisoners in punishment to

STAND IN IRONS NIGHT AND DAY for several days in succession. When the witness comes off duty in the evening he releases all the men in irons unless he has orders to the contrary.

Continuing, Officer Reed stated that be knew

Continuing, Officer Reed stated that he knew Continuing, Officer Reed stated that he knew of no way of quieting noisy convicts except with the gag. He never knew of any kind of gag except a straight piece of wood. These gags have been already described in these dispatches. He thought that leaving men to stand in trons day and night was cruel. In Deputy Warden hall's time convicts had been shackled back to back, sometimes three together, and kept in that position day and night. In the opinion of the witness, the "bull ring," the use of which was discontinued some three years ago, was a more humane punishment than being handcuffed to the cell door, as they have, when put up to the "bull ring," a chance to walk a few steps and thus obtain a little exercise.

door, as they have, when put up to the "bull ring," a chance to walk a few steps and thus obtain a little exercise.

SINCE THE RYAN APPAIR

the witness has orders from Deputy Mayhew to watch closely the men who are gagged. Both Mayhew and Sleeper knew the effects of the gag on Ryan, and witness is under the impression that he spoke to Dr. Heise about the case the day after it occurred. The witness did not tell Warden McClaughry or the Commissioners, and has no reason to suppose they knew anything of the effects of Ryan's punishment.

In reply to a question by Commissioner Jones, of Jo Daviess County, the witness said that Officer John Bosingham told him that Officer E. A. Beaty had orders from Deputy Mayhew to strap a convict in the north cell house named John Anderson if he (Anderson) made any noise. He was also under the impression that Officer McDougal told him one evening that he had had orders from some one—

HE SAID HEADQUARTERS—
to use the strap. He then gave an account of two cases of punishment which he considered brutal and inhuman. One of these was that of Heary Rodair, who was sept to the "solitary," for taking more bread than he could eat. The prisoner was forced to eat the bread in the "solitary," and was struck a number of times on the hands and arms by Assistant-Deputy Sleeper with a heavy cane. The witness considered Rodair crafy. The other case was Thomas Carroll, a convict who worked in the yard and was reported for laziness. This convict had a swelling, or abscess, on one side of his head, such there were discharges of offensive matter from this car. Deputy Mayhew overed him pad is from. The pext morning, when Maybew examined the cases in toe "solitary," Carroll was sent to the hospital,

where he died in a few days of the abscess in his head.

where he died in a few days of the abscess in his head.

THE NEXT WITSES!

was Park Lessure, the officer under whose care Gus Reed died, but his testimony developed nothing particularly new, except that in repeating his evidence given before the Coroper's jury he stated that the gag was in Gus Reed's mouth, on the evening he died, for thirty minites without being removed. He knew nothing of the whipping of Reed and Harris except what he had been told, and

NEVER STRUCK HARRIS,

or any other convict, with a cane. The witness never saw Officer McDougal, or any other officer with him that new went on duty the evening of Gus Reed's death, Officer Reed told him that he had trouble with him that night. When Lessure went on duty at 6 o'clock o. m., Gus Reed was noisy, and the witness told him twice to keep still or he would be gagged. The gag was put in loosely so that Reed could articulate his name.

The witness was not away from the man more than five minutes; loosened and tightened the gag several times. The convict fainted once and died in between five and ten minutes after the gag was removed; thought Reed was choking just before Dr. Dripps came. He made some noise, but the witness could not tell what he said.

ome noise, but the witness could not tell what

REED WOULD NOT ANSWER when asked if he would keep quiet. Leasure burned the fatal gag in the bakery furnace after Reed's death. He did not want it laying around, and "always destroyed things of that character which he had made for temporary use." He did not consider the gag worth preserving or repairing, and this was his only object in destroying it. He thought gagging was the most effectual known means of quieting noisy prisoners.

DR. HEISE'S EVIDENCE DR. HEISE'S EVIDENCE

Gus Reed's death, and the result of the postmortem examination. He emphatically denied
having given any orders to whip any convict.
The only thing he ever said that could possibly
be construed into even a hint to that effect was
a remark which he made in regard to convict
Harriss—that a little switching would do him
good—just as he might say of an unruly boy.
The Doctor also considers the gag the most effectual means of keeping obstreperous convicts
quiet, and thinks quietness very essential to the
preservation of discipline. There were some
ante-mortem bruises on the person of the dente-mortem bruises on the person of the deceased (but none which could have inflicted per-maneut injury or caused death), which he thought were made by the strap.

were made by the strap.

THE CONVICT HARRIS

was feigning insanity, and was very filthy in his personal habits. The witness saw a contusion on Reed's head which was made by a fist or some soft substance. The Doctor supposed the whipping of Harris was ordered by Mayhew, and Mayhew supposed the Doctor had ordered it. No report of it was made to the Warden or Commissioners, and the testimony was all conclusive as to their ignorance of the matter. Heise also stated that Officer Reed said after convict Reed's death: "I have been afraid of the gag. I had one case before, where I thought I would lose my man"; but he did not speak the man's name.

the man's name.

THE TESTIMONY OF DR. C. T. DRIPPS was not of material importance. He knew of the whipping of Reed, but saw Harris whipped once by Officer Reed, and was told it was by Dr. Heise's orders, and so thought it all right. He said nothing at the time, but afterwards told Officer Reed that, if Dr. Heise had ordered the whipping, he had better wait until Heise was present before flogging the man again. He naver gave any orders himself to whip convicts. Officer Reed told him that he had whipped Harris up-stairs to make him clean his cell, an I that Heise, Mayhew, and "headquarters" knew of it.

swore that he never saw the whip until the Coroner's inquest. He knew of the whippings, but denied having ordered them, and also denied having said that he "Didn't care a d—n whether Harris came out feet or head first." He had been in the prison business for twenty-five years, and never ordered a man whipped in this or any other prison. When Dr. Dripps told him of the whippings, he went immediately to Officer Reed and made inquiries. Officer Reed said Dr. Heiser had ordered the strapping, and may have remarked that, if Heise ordered the that no more to say. He did not suppose the Warden or Commissioners knew of the whipping. He did not report the whipping, for the reason that he DEPUTY WARDEN MAYHEW

the reason that he supposed IT WAS A MERE STRAPPING with a small strap, and that Heise ordered it. His opinion of the gag and the necessity of quietness in the disciplinary management was the same of that of the other witnesses.

nothing of the case, and his evidence was merely his opinion as to the efficiency of the gag in "quieting" turbulent prisoners, and the necessity of order in the prison. He never knew an injury to result from the use of the gag, and thought it the most humane, least severe, and least dangerous method of punishment that could be used for the purpose. The testimony of Officer N. H. Luke was of a similar nature. Officer John Bosingham corroborated Officer Reed's statement that Officer E. A. Beatty had said that Mayhew had told him (Beatty) to strap Convict Anderson if he cer E. A. Beatty had said that Maybew had told him (Beatty) to strap Convict Anderson if he did not keep quiet. He had never strapped a convict himself, or seen one strapped. He thought the prison authorities had the right to order men whipped. He knew of no brutal nunishments having been indicted. The evidence of Chief-Clerk Gallusmuller, which was of a general character, closed the Investigation for the day, and the Board adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Warden Me-Clauzary and two or three other witnesses will O'clock to-morrow morning. Warden Me Claugarv and two or three other witnesses wil

CANADA.

dence will contain any additional facts

Customs Seizure-The Protection of St. John Against Russians and Fenians Items.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 16. - The bark Lepreaix, from Antwerp, with a cargo of 17,000 packages of glass-ware for a Canadian merchant, which was entered on false invoices, has been seized by the customs authorities. The cargo is valued at \$24,000. A dispatch from Richford, Vt., says McRae, contractor of the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway, with two foremen and an engineer, has been arrested at West Farnham on a charge of ob-structing the track of the Vermont Central Railway, and bailed in \$10,000.

vay, and bailed in \$10,000.

It is stated that, at several points in Eastern ownships near the frontier, considerable deposits of arms are suspected, and that the attention o during drill several suspicions-looking individuals lurking around, quietly intruding themselves into armories, and noticing various stand of arms,

lurking around, quietly intruding themseives into armories, and noticing various stand of arms, locks, doors, etc.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ottawa, May 16.—It is carrently reported here that the Dominion elections will take place in the latter part of July.

St. Joun, N. B., May 16.—The possibility of war, and the presence of a Russian cruiser on the coast of Maine, not 200 miles from St. John, has suggested to the Telegraph, of this city, the necessity of something practical being done by the Dominion Government for the protection of St. Join. It seems that there are to be five 68-pounder rifled guns mounted on the Battery at Red Head, and five more at Fort Dufferin; but it is doubted if these will afford sufficient protection to the city. In summer there is seldom less than from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of shipping in the harbor. There are banks close by worth robbing, merchants worth plundering of supplies, and a city worth barning. The necessity of preparing against a forcible attack by Russian cruisers on Canadian commerce is evident. Besides this, St. John not only commanus the Bay of Fundy and its important edummerce, but its position at the mouth of a great river, which penetrates far into the country, makes it, as the Telegraph points out, a most important strategic point.

The industrial the summer was a cut

is proceeding at Shediac. Dr. Allison, who made a post-mortem examination, testified that death was not caused oy drowning. There was a cut over the eye, which was made before death. The Doctor added: "I jound no evidence of superficial injury behind either ear. If the skin had been cut, it would have been apparent; but a bruise not breaking the skin would nees obscured by the advanced state of putrefaction that it could not be swom to." sworn to."
At the Irish Friendly Society gift-enterprise, drawing in which has been going on for some days, R. O Brien, of this city, drow the main prize of \$5.000.

R. O'Brien, of this city, drew the main prize of \$5,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Torrowto, May 18.—A number of recruits for the Northwest Mounted Police are quartered here, prior to passing medical examination. Recruits from various parts of the Province, numbering fitty, assemble at Saraia on Saturday to take passage for Manitoba. There are over 600 applicants for position on the Northwest Police force.

Mr. John McDonald, merchant, of this city, who has been selected by the Liberals to run for Centre Toronto at the coming Dominion elections, has been offered, and accepted, the position of President of the Council, and will seek election as such.

The Corn-Exchange Association have decided to establish a Cash Call Board.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New Yonk, May 16. - Arrived, Australia, Italy, and City of Chester, from Liverpool.

RELIGIOUS.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Pittsburg.

Dr. Francis L. Patton, of Chicago, Elected Moderator on the First Ballot.

Sessions of the Cumberland and Other Kinds of Reformed Presbyterians.

The Seventh - Day Adventists Preparing for a Camp-Meeting.

Other Religious Convocations in Various Parts of the Land.

THE PRESETTERIANS. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 16. - The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States met in the Third Presbyterian Church Building of this city, at 11 o'clock this morning. The meeting was opened by the Rev. W. C. Roberts, of Eliza beth, N. J., who invoked the Divine blessing or the assembly. A Scriptural lesson was then read by the Rev. L. D. Bevan, of New York, formerly of London, from the second chapter of Paul's

Epistle to the Ephesians. The Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, of New York, an nounced that the Clerk had a communication from the retiring Moderator, the Rev. James Eells, of Oakland, Cal. The letter was read, and stated that his health and family affairs prevented his being present to conduct the duties imposed on him in opening the Assembly. In the Rev. Eels' absence the Rev. E. D. Mor-

in the Rev. Less susenes the Rev. E. D. Mor-ris, of Cincinnati, delivered the opening sermon, taking for his subject: "Our Church, Her Equip-ment, Her Mission, and Her Responsibility." The Assembly then took a recess till 3 p. m. At 3 o'clock the Assembly was called to order by

Dr. Morris, and opened with a short prayer by the then called and corrections made. The Moderator announced that the next business was the election of a Moderator, and called for

cominations. The following were made: The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, of Chicago; the Hev. Dr. W. Francis L. Patton, of Chicago; the Hev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, of Elizabeth, N. J.; the Rev. W. P. B. B. B. C. Roberts, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. D. X. Junkin, Newcastle, Pa.; the Rev. T. A. Raiston Smith, of the Westchester Presbytery; the Rev. Dr. J. Edwards, of Danville, Ky. Dr. Smith withdrew his own name, and the nominations were then closed. The votes of the majority of the Assembly were necessary to a choice. The first ballot resulted as follows:

of Chester, Pa., the herry, ington, Ili.
On motion of Dr. Morris, the rules by which the Assembly of lest year was governed were adopted for the guidance of this Assembly.
The report on the docket was read by the Rev. Hatfield, Stated Clerk.
On motion of Dr. Junkers, the roll of members was ordered to be printed. Dr. Breed, of Philawas ordered to be printed.

On motion of Dr. Junkers, the role of n was ordered to be printed. Dr. Breed, of delphia, moved that a private committee quietness in the disciplinary management was the same of that of the other witnesses.

The next witness, Officer Isaac Sawyer, knew nothing of the case, and his evidence was merely his opinion as to the efficience of the condition of the question in the Assembly. He this matter, and pressing one of more of the case, and his evidence was merely his opinion as to the efficience of the condition o the exclusive attention of one committee, which could not be given it by any of the Standing Committees. His motion, which also provided for a reference to this Committee of all papers and overtures relating to the subject of representation, was adopted without debate. This Committee will be announced to-morrow afternoon with the Standing Committees. It will consist of eight ministers and seven Elders.

The Rev. W. T. Beatty, of this city, reported from the Committee on Arrangements a recommendation that the report of the Standing Committee on Ministers' Relief be made the special order of the day for Saturday morning. The recommendation was adopted.

This evening the members of the Assembly at-inded a Sacramental aggreea

SOUTHERN METHODISTS. ATLANTA, Ga., May 16. - The fraternal delegates from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., New York, and the Hon. Will Cumback, Indiana, were received by the Conference, Bishop Paine presiding. They were introduced to the President by Gov. Colquitt. Bishop Paine then introduced them to the other Bishops and to the Conference.

them to the other Bishops and to the Conference.
Dr. Foss delivered an eloquent address, in which
he expressed the kind and fraternai feelings of the
Methodist Church to the Methodist Episcopal
Church South. He was followed by Mr. Cumback
in an address fall of sympathy and earnestly hopetul of a final and complete union of these two
great branches of Methodism. Both speeches were
frequently applauded.

The venerable Dr. Levick Pierce responded in a
few words, which were heard with profound interest. He is now 94 years old, and an active
member of the Conference. Bishop Paine also
spoke in reply in terms of warm welcome and sympathy. The speeches created a profound impression.

spoke in reply in terms of warm welcome and sympathy. The speeches created a profound impression.

A communication was received from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of England, expressive of fraternity and cordial sympathy. It was read and spread on the minutes.

The most unanimous feeling of cordiality pervaded the entire Conference and large concourse of spectators. The fraternal messengers have ocen received with open hearts, and their mission will be productive of lasting good.

Bishop Paine concluded his address with words which expressed the feelings of the entire Conference. He said: "And now, brethren beloved in, the name of the Church you represent, we welcome you among us. We welcome you to our homes, to our firesides, to our tables, and to our domestic altars." He then urged them to bear back to their Church the warmest Christian greetings and sympathies of the General Conference.

New York, May 16.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in America met this morning, the Rev. S. M. Ramsey, as Moderthis morning, the Rev. S. M. Ramsey, as Moderator, in the chair. The following delegates were present: Elder R. C. Miller and Early, of Pittsburg; Elder James Patterson. New Galliee, Pa.; the Rev. S. R. Stormont, Fayetteville, Tenn.; the Rev. Elder Robert Blair, Princeton, Ind. ; the Rev. A. R. Gailey, Elgin, 111.; the Rev. James B. Crawford, Maressa, Ill.; the Rev. Mr. Brownell, Nova Scotia; the Rev. John Alford, Pittsburg

Cedarville, O., together with Elders H. H. Mc Millan and James Harbeson. were admitted as del

The Rev. Mr. A. G. Wylle was unanimously elected Moderator for the ensuing year. The Rev. David Steele was re-elected as Cierk of the Court. The Rev. Mr. William Wylle moved that the Rev. Mr. Kidd and the Rev. Mr. Harspan, of the United Presbyterian Church, be invited to seats in the Court. Discussion ensued regarding it, but no action was taken. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Steele, who was appointed by the Court to attend the Presbyterian Assembly in Chicago, was then read.

read.

At the afternoon session the letter of the Rev.

Dr. Steele to the Chicago Synod was approved and Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
Madison, Wis., May 16.—The annual State

Madison, Wis., May 16.—The annual State camp-macking of the Seventh-Day Adventists will be held in Modermund's Grove on the banks of Lake Mendota, near this city, from Wednesday, the 20th inst., till Tuesday, Jane 4, inclusive. The managers of the gathering are already in this city making preparations, and report that it promises to be the largest and most successful camp-meeting ever held by any denomination in this State. Already seventy-five tents are definitely promised, and nearly 700 members of the sect will promised, and nearly 700 members of the sect will be present and take part in the religious exer-cises each day, while hundreds of visitors are

Decker, of Monroe, Wis. President of o ence; O. A. Oison, of Fort Howard Wis; Tenney, of Battle Creek, Mich.: David he of Arkansas, Wis.; John Atkinson, of Bose C. W. Oida, of Janesville, Wis.; R. W. Je of Lodi, Wis.; S. Smith, of Nelleville, A. D. Oison, of Fort Howard, Wis.; O. A. J. Sparta, Wis.

REFORMED CHURCH. LANCASTER, Pa., May 16.—At the Gene of the Reformed Church of the United

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS. KNOXVILLE. Tenn. May 16.—The G embly of the Presbyterian Church South ere this morning. The Rev. Thomas here this morning.

D. D., of the Roanoke Presbytery, Va., valected Moderator. Over 130 delegates were published to the control of the contro

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS NASHVILLE, May 16.—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at labanon to-day. Two hundred and fifty delams from the Southwestern States were present Rev. W. D. Bushnell, D.D., was elected Medanic

CRIME.

THE MAINE TRAGEDY. Augusta, Me., May 11.—A termble tracely enacted this afternoon in the suburbs of the on the roan leading to Sidney, about three; from the city proper. Jason Scripn small farm, with a common space his children over the head fellin floor, and striking one after he was d floor, and striking one after he was down. One, boy of 11, escaped, and ran to the neighbon. Mand, a pretty little girl, 3 years old, died in less than two hours after receiving the blow. Breet 5 years old, probably suffered a fracture of the skull, and will die before morning. The habe, a girl 1 year old, is not expected to itre. The fastly were in the kitchen at the time of the suggety. When the babe was struck and fell the motter, who had been previously assaulted, selved her child and escaped from the house.

Scribner then dropped the spade and rushed excepts.

Scribner then dropped the spade and rashed into the field and attempted ruicide by cutting throat. He made an ugly wound, cutti windpipe on both sides, but he was found a rested before making a fatal wound. He was great sorrow at what he had done. He was to the jail in this city. Scribner's home to poverty. His wife bitterly complains ty and failure to provide for his fami been very ngly to his wife, and only y complained of him to the city authori asked that he be taken care of. The scan one. The house is unpainted, unattract

but poorly furnished. A dead or dying thid in about every room. Some assert that scribes meane, though the general opinion is that is

VOSBURGH, WIFE-POISONER Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 16. —In the trial of the Resome fault because she didn't take one regularly. He took one from the mantel behind her, and was out of the room into the next with it. The witness saw him bend his arm as though to put his hand in saw him bend his arm as though to put his hand his pocket. Presently Vosburgh returned an poured the powder into his wife's month. See sit it tasted bitter, and shortly afterward venticed Mrs. Vosburgh's sister testified to prenating some gracel. When Mrs. Vosburgh had taken sone for rest was placed on the washstand. The sitness went into the back room. When she returned Vosburgh turned quickly from the washstand, but toning up his coat. He urged his wife in take some more gruel. "Fill take a teaspoonfil," consented the wife, and, when she had taken it, sit exclaimed: "What have you been doing with that?" "Nothing." replied Vosburgh. "It's the taste of your mouth." She vomited son after. The brother-in-law's wife corroborated the mash boints of the testimony about "faring" satar, etc., and the prosecution rested, not having decided about calling Mrs. Vosburgh. The case is attracting wide interest.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Special Disputch to The Pribuss.

DAVENFORT, Ia., May 16.—The burglars Hapty, Howland, and Sanders, arrested me St. Louisburglary and attempted murder at Faths Cogrove's residence in this city, picaded guilty
burglary to-day, the indictment of assault wiattempt to kill being quashed. Howland had
a written confession to Judge Hayes, in which
details the connection of himself and Sanders
Hagarty with the crime, and lays the himself
Hagarty, who he says induced him and Sanders
Come here by promising a naul of \$3,000, washed. come here by promising a naul of \$3,000, said the priest kept in his house. He clemency. To-day Detective Fry, of \$111, arrived here to get a confession find as to the whereabouts of the jewelry received in a burglary at Springfield in his watch and chain he took from a lady knocked down and robbed. The burglan sentenced to-morrow.

BLOOMER. BLOOMER.

Baltimore, May 16.—Wm. E. Bloom scalper, convicted of conspiracy to de Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroading in fraudulent passes of that Compactenced to-any by Judge Brown to omjail, and to pay a fine of \$100. After conviction in the Criminal Court the taken to the Court of Appeals on a bill tions, where the finding of the lower faffirmed. Bloomer has been confined in his conviction, and the sentence to-day dition to his imprisonment since December.

A WOLF. Special Dispatch to The Tribuni allas Winslow, who swindled many poor peeps of this city by a bogus employment and adversaria agency, was convicted this afternoon of construint to defraud. He has operated extensively a similar scale in Chicago, Cincinnati, S. 1884, New York, and Boston.

A CATTLE-THIEF. ONAHA, Neb., May 16. - Superintends Snyder, of a Detective Agency, has are Snyder, of a Detective Agency, and despet thief and murderer, for whom \$5.000 is been offered. Kelley resisted, but 88 posse of soldiers captured him and a cost

HARTPORD, Conn., May 16.—Mrs. L. man, the Derby poisoner, died in State lay, where she was serving a life senter

A NEW MINING SCHEME.

MADISON, Wis., May 16.—A patent on the Secretary of State's office to Charles H. Graham, Waitney G. Press, and ormley, who have associ

MILITARY.

FROST IN PENNSYLVANIA BRADFORD, Pa., May 16. -There was

Bonnie eyes of deepest blue Ever bright with girlish gl Ever bright with girish he Pierce my spirit through and Cast a look of love on me. Turn. O turn, thy queenly h Look on one who worships Love me. Nell, or strike me With your bonnie eyes of

BONNIE BLUE E

CURRENT GO

Hold, O hold! You'll murd
If you look at me like that
For I feel, I swear to thee,
Like a mouse before a cat.
Cast on me, ere life is fled,
One fond look, I beg of yo For. alack! you've struck in With your bonnie eyes of PROF. HENRY

New York Evening P

Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Se
tale, who died at Washington, M
in Albany, N. Y., on the 17th of 1
At the end of a course of study
schools be entered the Albany,
he displayed a marked taste for se
tantal branches, and he followe he displayed a marked taste for chanical branches, and he follow when he afterward learned the walls 1826 he laid aside his business streeter at the Academy, and the a series of experiments in electriqued him to the notice of the ways of the series his earliest discoveries was

duced him to the had a discoveries wa among his earliest discoveries wa the transmission of electricity for the power of the battery must be power of the battery must be the length of the conductor to the length of the len the power of the battery must the power of the battery must to the length of the conductor the first to magnetize a piece of or make use of electro-magnetis machinery. In the last instance beam was surrounded by a cought to the last hastance beam was surrounded by a cought of the last hastance beam was surrounded by a cought of the last make the last the instantaneous course the instantaneous consumers the dea into practical operation. Within a twelvemonth of the tild experiments were published He the chair of Natural Philosophy leee. In 1837 he visited Lond terested Sir Charles Wheatstone, in King's College, in his discownome of them and suggesting opened by others. When the tution was organized at Washing was appointed its Secretary, and responsible position ever since responsible position ever since department of science, and his zenation of results has kept pace to the improvement of provefind him negotisting with of the Atlantic cable free transmission of important astronomy, till he has perfected an announcement is flashed announcement is flashed famerica to the Smithsonian Institute to the observatories in Paris, Lo Vienna, all in a time scarcely lemate and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and without drawing a develoilly low purses of the startes and the s

CATHERINE BE

New Fork Tribu
Catherine Esther Beecher, w
N.Y., May 12, was born at Ea
Island, Sept. 6, 1800. She we
the Rev. Lyman Beecher, as the Rev. Lyman Beecher, as thirteen children. When the Litchfield, Conn., in 1810, Ca at the best school there to be for herself at that time as havin herself at that time as having body and mind, great cheerful strong love of the ludicrous, a lessing with poetry and roman taste for study, or for anythin attention. When she was all the strong was a read grief overshade. years a great grief overshadov
was betrothed to Prof. Fisher, o
porished by shipwreck when or
gland. Her whoie religious
slied by the announcement
er's death, and she
is death, and she
is death, and she
is her distress. From the
tions of religion. She de
give her whole life to benefit of
lis22 opened a school for youn
Conn., which soon nunbere
pusils, from every State in the
hending the desciencies of eaheating the desciencies of eaheating the desciencies of
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Mr. Watkins, of Main st he most deliberate men th hurch. He has a way ab-

g things that paves the nity, and makes the pro-the flight of a lightni rays yawning and rabbing a and just crawled out of bed a wake, and Mrs. Twigley, the as been frequently heard and it for Mrs. Watkins, who REFORMED CHURCH.

THERN PRESBYTERIANS;
ILLE. Tenn. May 16.—The General Asof the Presbyterian Church South convenies
morning. The Rev. Thomas E. Pect,
of the Rosnoke Presbytery, Va., was
Moderator. Over 130 delegates were prelargest Assembly of this body ever con-

BERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.
HALE. May 16.—The General Assembly of aboriand Presbyterian Church met at Lacobay. Two hundred and fity delegate e Southwestern States were present. The D. Bushnell, D. D., was elected McGentor.

CRIME.

THE MAINE TRAGEDY. Me., May 11.—A terrible tragedy afternoon in the suburbs of this a leading to Sidney, about three ity proper. Jason Scribner, living, with a common spade struck

inad taken her powder. He seemed to find hall because she didn't take one regularly, is one from the mantel behind her, and went the room into the next with it. The wilness in bend his arm as though to put his hand in ocket. Presently Vosburgh returned and the powder into his wife's month. She said ted bitter, and shortly afterward vomited. Tosburgh's sister testified to preparing some When Mrs. Vosburgh that taken some the spaced on the washstand. The witness into the back room. When she returned righ turned quickly from the washstand, butter ap his coat. He urged his wife to take more gruel. "I'll take a teaspoonful," conthe wife, and, when she had taken it, couther wife, and, when she had taken it, couther in law's wife corroborated the main of the testimony about "Afing" water, and the prosecution rested, not having deabout calling Mrs. Vosburgh. The case is ting wide interest.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FENTORY, Ia., May 16.—The burglars Hagarowland, and Sanders, arrested in St. Louis for any and attempted murder at Father Coarsesidence in this city, pleaded guilty to try to-day, the indictment of assault with pt to kill being quashed. Howland handed inn confession to Judge Hayes, in which he the connection of himself and Sanders and ty with the crime, and lays the blame on try, who he says induced him and Sanders to here by promising a haul of \$3,000, which he pricat kept in his house. He pleads for ney. To-day Detective Fry, of Springdeld, strived here to get a confession from Hows to the whereabouts of the jewelry Howland ed in a burglary at Springdeld in March, of a and chain he took from a lady whom he ed down and robbed. The burglars will be used to-morrow. PLEADED GUILTY.

BLOOMER.

FINORE, May 16.—Wm. E. Bloomer, ticket, convicted of conspiracy to defrand the Po, Burlington & Quincy Railroad by dislent fraudulent passes of that Company, was used to any by Judge Brown to one year in the Top of \$100. After Bloomer's tion in the Criminal Court the case was to the Court of Appeals on a bill of exceptance the Ending of the lower Court was the Bloomer has been confined in jail since to the Court of Appeals on a bill of exceptance to the Court of Appeals on a bill of exceptance to the Court of Appeals on a bill of exceptance to the Court of Appeals on a bill of exceptance to the Court of Appeals on a bill of exceptance to the Court of Appeals on the Court of t BLOOMER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OST. Mich., May 16.—W. H. Stanwood, inslow, who swindled many poor people of by a bogus employment and advertising was convicted this afternoon of conspiring ud. He has operated extensively in a cale in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Boston. A CATTLE-THIEF.

ia, Neb., May 16.—Superintendent George, of a Detective Agency, has arrested, near letkinney, Sam Kelley, a desperate cattlement murderer, for whom \$5,000 reward have fored. Kelley resisted, but Snyder and a foldiers captured him and a confederate. E MODERN BORGIA DEAD.

A NEW MINING SCHEME.

Rectal Disputch to The Tribuns.

RON, Wis., May 16.—A patent was issued the Secretary of State's office to-day in the Secretary of State's office and Henry, who have associated themselves as the Mining Company. Their business will be hase and operate the Estella Silver Mine, is non's Mountain, near Animas Fork, Sai ounty, Colorado. Their principal business will be in Milwaukee. The Company's capitle in Milwaukee. The Company's capitle is fixed at \$25,000,000, divided into 164, res. valued at \$25 cach.

A VERY DELIBERATE MAN. WERY DELIBERATE MAN.

Gincinnath Breakfust Table.

Mr. Watkins, of Main street, is probably one of a nost deliberate men that ever went to sleep in arch. He has a way about him of saying and ing things that paves the way to a conception of raity, and makes the progress of a funeral seem a the flight of a lightning express. He is in
grawning and rabbing his eyes as though he is distributed out of bed and hash't got fairly also and Mrs. Twigley, the next-door neighbor, been frequently heard to remark that if it and far Mrs. Watkins, who gives his clotnes a FROST IN PENNSYLVANIA.

CURRENT GOSSIP. BONNIE BLUE EYES. Bver bright with girlish glee, Ever bright with grinsh gives.

Parce my spirit through and through—
Cast a look of love on me.

Turn, O turn, thy queenly head—
Look on one who worships you;
Love me. Neil, or strike me dead
with your bonnie eyes of blue.

Hold, O hold! You'll murder me Hold, O hold! To this his type I feel, I swear to thee,
Like a mouse before a cat.
Cast on me, ere life is fled,
One fond look, I beg of you; For, alack! you've struck me dead
With your bonnie eyes of blue.
"Sloux" BRUBAKER.

CATHERINE BEECHER.

if at that time as having great activity of and mind, great cheerfulness of spirits, a glove of the ludicrous, and an imagination

mining with poetry and romance; but she had no be for study, or for anything demanding close stantion. When she was about the age of 20 year a great grief overshadowed her life. She we betrothed to Prof. Fisher, of Yale College, who pessed by shipwreck when on a voyage to Enciud. Her. whose religious faith was unsettled by the announcement of Prof. Fisher, of death, and she found no relief, in her distress, from the ordinary consolation of religion. She determined then to give her whole life to benefit other persons, and in 182 opened a school for young ladies at Hartford, Com., which soon numbered from 100 to 160 punis, from every State in the Union. Compresending the deficiencies of existing text-books, she prepared for use in her own school an Arithmetic, a work on Theology, and a third upon Mental and Moral Philosophy. The last has never been published, though it has been printed and used as a text-book in one of the colleges for young men. Miss Beecher remained at Hartford until the arduous duties of her school impaired her health and compelled her to give up the work. In 1822, when the father removed to Cincinnati, she scompanied him, and for two years superintended is institution for female education, which she stablished in that city. Mrs. Stowe was the of her assistants. This school, too, she was the of her assistants. This school, too, she was the of her assistants. This school, too, che was the first of thirty years, organizing societies it training teachers, establishing plans for supiling the Territories with good educators. writing, leading, and traveling with persistent energy and wnestness. Her object, as stated by herself, was '10 unite American women in an effort to provide a Christian education for 2,000,000 children about the month of the college and for the college and for the college and the college a

PROF. HENRY.

New York Evening Post.

Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Instibo died at Washington, May 13, was born
sy, N. Y., on the 17th of December, 1797.

clear and the wind is hardly from the right direction."

"Seems as though there might be a damp mist about, though. I was waked up this morning by my corns, and they're generally a safe reliance in damp weather. A little rain wouldn't do no harm just now, d'ye think?"

"No, I don't know as it would; but still we don't really need it, and I would prefer to have it remaindry a few days. Mrs. Watkins is well, I presume?"

"Thank ye, mum, she's tolerable like. Her shoulder bothers her some yet, and she's not altogether free from them pains in her chist, but she's so as to be around as usual. I s'pose your folks is well?"

"Oh, yes, thank you all anter wall. A dotter's folks is well?"

'Oh, yes, thank you, all quite well. A doctor's folks ought to be, you know, ha! ha!"

'Yes—yes, to be sure, so they should," returned Mr. Watkins, opening his knife to whittle a bit of stick he had picked up. 'Speaking of the doctor, mum, is he about this morning!"

'He was out with a patient till late, and hasn't yet got up, 'responded the lady. 'You don't want to see him professionally? None of your folks sick, I hope?'

'Ye-es (with two or three of his most aggravating yawns), my little girl has—has—qot a At."

is albany. N. Y., on the Privation December, 1977. In the end of a course of study at the common at the end of a course of study at the common at the end of a course of the end of MORRISSEY AND BEN WOOD. New York Correspondence Buffalo Courier.
"Ben Wood," as everybody has always called ellow, and of course he had legions of friend In fact, pretty much every one within the scope of his acquaintance is his friend, in one sense or an-other, and he has no enemies worth speaking of. other, and he has no enemies worth speaking of. It is well known that he once kept up infimate relations with the "tiger," and had a strong penchant for "bucking "that animal in his lair, and, since his failure set 'old gossip going again, some of his quondam chums have been rehearsing the famous bout he once had with John Morrissey. In the latter's Club-livuse in Twenty-fourth street. The story has been told several times, but may bear mention again.

Ben was in the habit of dropping into Morrissey's place occasionally for a little recreation, and one night about ten years ago he sauntered in as usual, and fell afoul of the bank. Morrissey was there and many men about town, all of whom knew Wood's pluck and hang-on-ativeness, and the party settled down for some lively work. Wood had about \$3,000 in his pocket, and, as the betting was heavy, he managed to get to the bottom in acount an hour. In fact, he was cleaned out. But his blood was up that night, and, as his reputation for pluck among the boys was at stake, he decided that once for all it should make or break. His ready cash was gone, but he owned valuable property on Tryon Row, where the Studte-Lettung building now stands, and he proposed to hypothecate the property to Morrissey against whatsoever sum, up to its value, he should lose. The offer was accepted, and the great fight began. It lasted all night and up to 9 'clock next morning, and when a truce was finally called Ben had won back the \$3,000 he started with and scored about \$120,000 albead besides. With the money that Morrissey had advanced to him on the hypothecated property, he turned around and gave John the worst whaling he ever received at the card-table. Not a sign of wincing was shown on either side till physical exhaustion forced a cessation of hostillities. Both men were true grit to the last, and neither showed the least till-temper from beginning to end. It was on that occasion that Ben performed the extraordinary feat of smoking \$90 worth of cigars at \$1 each for his flush castomers, It is well known that he once kept up intimate re

AN UNDERSTANDING ARRIVED AT. Virginia (Nec.) Chronicis.

About 10 o'clock this morning a tramp went into a C street saloon, and devoted ten minutes in a very zealous manner to the lunch-taole. By the time he had masticated about a pound of corned beef the barkeeper stepped up and remarked:

"This table is for drinkers."
"Then why don't you bring on your drinks?
I've been here ten minutes, and naven't seen a drop of anything. If it's a drinkin' table, where's the fluid?" "I mean it's for the patrons of the bar," said the

"I mean it's for the patrons of the bar," said the barkeeper.

"Then why ain't they here? I 'spose you mean that a man must spend money at the bar before he eats?"

"Exactly."

"That takes me in. I took a drink here last summer and didn't est a mouthful, and if I ain't entitled to a lunch on that drink then this system must be a failure all round."

"But the place has changed hands since then," said the barkeeper, picking up a bung-starter.

"Ah, indeed!" replies the urbane bummer: that fact, as your gesture would imply, raises a new and embarraseing complication in our diplomatic relations. I will therefore recede, as it were, from my original position, and await the assembling of the Peace Congress."

He had been gradually backing towards the door as he spoke, and he dodged out just in time to evaile the projectile buried at him by the indignant saloonatic. is suggestion that a monument was erected there in 1874 for the purpose of making standard measuments. It was he who, at the age of 77, enimed the lists with Tyndail as an investigator of fequestions involved in the perfection of fog spals for use on the ocean coasts. Thus, in early domain be enters we find him an enthusiast was master, his whole soul given to the advance-Sinc Fork Tribune.

Sinc Fork Tribune.

Otherine Esther Beecher, who died at Elmira, I.V., May 12, was born at East Hampton, Long lind, Sept. 6, 1800. She was the daughter of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, and the eldest of little control of the little control of the little control of little little control of little little control of little li

QUIPS. Now is the time for spring cleaning. If you have not got a spring, clean out your well. One man lived among the deep snows of the Yosemite Valley all winter. Here is at least one man who is a hero to his valley.

A toast at an Irish society at Greenwich- "Here"

to the President of our society. May he live to ate When we were a boy we were inclined to the creed that a muskrat excursion was the muskratifying sport in the world. - Yonkers Gazette. What is the difference between Congress and a highly educated poodle? Answer: The poodle can do anything but talk.—New York World. "When William Tell came, Gessler found him a-rival."—Worcester Press. Yes; and he like-wise, also, found him a deep-archer.—Graphic. Washington was a native of Virginia and could not tell a he. The Moffett bell-punch is also a native of Virginia, and cannot tell a he. There is a similarity here, if you can hatchet out.

"The birds are now upon the wing,"
The teacher read; the pupil heard.
"O no," said he. "it seems to me
The wings are on the bird."

—Detroit Free Press.

The heaviest snorer we have heard of is the man up town whose wife woke him up, during a tem-pest, saying she did wish he would stop snoring, for she wanted to hear the thunder. It is said that "glass eyes for horses are now so beautifully made that they completely defy detection." The imitation must be wonderful, indeed, for we understand that the horses themselves cannot see through the deception.

The Duc de Morny's definition of a polite man is the bardest to resilize of any ever given. "A no-

"Aut Casar Aut Nullus."—Architect: "What aspect would you like, Mr. Smithers?" Mr. Smithers (who is about to build a house): "Has Muggles" (a rival tradesman) "got a haspect? 'Cause—mind yer, I should like mine made a good deal bigger than "s!"—Punch.

Sergeant-Major—'Now, Private Smith, you know very well none but officers and non-commissioned officers are allowed to walk across this grass!" Private Smith—'But, Sergeant-Major, Proceedity of Smith—'But, Sergeant-Major—'None o'that, sir! Show me the Captain's verbal orders! Show m to me, sir!"—Punch.

WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS.

Ah! happy France!
Grave English, philosophic Germans, sneer
At thee for shallow, frivoious, unwise,
And sun themselves in one another's eyes,
For height and depth of mind, for vision clear. Here's Germany, with scarce the strength to stand Under the loads of past and promised wars, Deuts, quarreis, social feuds, religious jars, And drill, drill, drill, through her land's oreadth

And here is England arming to the teeth, And to War's Maeistrom drifting on and on— A War that she is of two mines upon; Its cause a mist of wild words hid beneath. While France, her debts paid, healed her scars of fight,
fi

Examining One Side of the Shield.

New York Graphic (May 14).

[SCENE—IN CONGRESS, TESTERDAY.]
The Hon. Clarkson N. Petter, Democrat, of New York (rising and unrolling a spool of resolutions)—
"Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. I move that a committee of eleven be appointed, seven Democrats and tour Republicans, to investigate Republican frauds in Florida and Louisiana. "The Hon. Mr. Garfield, Republicans, "I move to amend by including all frauds in all States, without regard to party."

Potter (jumping up excitedly, and with a flushed face)—"No, ar! That ain! fair! I rose to a question of privilege."

Conger, Republican—"I'd like to know what the gentleman from New York calls a question of privilege."

Potter—"Why, you stapid dunderhead, I mean the privilege of having your side investigated and

thorough brushing now and then, the moss would have taken deep root on him long ago. Even a boy on an errand has been known to overtake him. This can be authenticated.

Early last Tuesday morning Mr. Watkins was seen coming down street in his usual deliberate and unprecipitate manner, pausing occasionally to rub his eyes, pick up a pin, or hearken to the gay twitter of the birds.

As he came opposite the residence of Dr. Bleedum he noticed the doctor's wife sitting at the open window, and, steadying himself against the fence, he observed with a vawn that very nearly threw him over backward, 'hat it was 'a nice morning.'

"It is indeed," replied Mrs. Bleedum. "The sir is so bracing."

"Y-(awn)-e-es, it is so; but don't you think it looks a little like rain, mum?" he asked.

"Oh, no; I don't think it does. The sky is clear and the wind is hardly from the right direction." not having our side investigated. That's a privi-lege, ain't it?"

not having our side investigated. That's a privilege, ain't it?"

Speaker (rapping enthusiastically with his gavel)

—'I decide that it is a privilege."

Hale (Republican)—'It seems to me that this is not what the Constitution and rules of the House mean by the word 'privilege.' For instance, I hold in my hand some evidence of corruption by friends of Mr. Tildeu; some telegrams "screeches and cries of "order" from the Democrate side making it impossible to hear what was said except in bits as follows: "Yours, Gobble!" "'Tast fair! "Taint fair!" "Can buildoze enough colored voters to—" "Shut up! Put him out!" Perfect chaos reigned.]

Cox (making himself heard at last by superior personal magnetism)—"Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that non constal allunds non compos video meliora probagua deteriora sequor—it certainly seems so to me."

Garfield—"I wish to have the Clerk read these two dispatches, and then have the investigation cover them."

[Democrats rush out to the restaurant while the Clerk reads]:

"New York, Nov. 29, 1876.—To J. N. H. Patrick, Portland, Ors." Moral hasty siderial vigier gobble cramp by hemistic welcome licenciate muskeete compassion neglected recoverable hothouse live innovator brackish association dime afar idolator session hemistic mitre. No signature.]"

"PORTLAND, Nov. 28, 1876.—To W. T. Petton, No. 15 Gramerey Park, N. T.: Certificate will be issued to one Democrat. Must purchase a Republican Elector to recognize and act with the Democrats to secure the vote and prevent trouble. Deposit \$10,000 to my credit with Kountze Brothers. "I fully indorse this. JAMS K. Kelly."

Potter (umping up and yelling at the too of his voice)—This is an outrage! We want to investigate Republican frauds—they are doing well enough as they are. You don't want to shi 'em—not if you want to continue to breathe the air of the atmosphere!"

Great applause on the Democratic side, and joyous groans of "That's what's wanted

phere!"

Great applause on the Democratic side, and joyous groans of "That's it! That's what's wanted

I—"What will twenty lines cost, every day for a week?"
She—"Twenty lines?"
I—"Yes."
She—"For a week!"
I—Yes. = a whole week."
She—"Every day!"
I—"Yes. Every minute and every hour in the day, and every day in the week."
She—"Twenty lines?"
I—"Yes—twenty lines, every minute and every hour in the day, and every day in the week."
She—"You mean twenty lines, six days, every day!"
I (excitedly)—"Yes."
She (calmiy)—"But we don't print Sundays."
I (in a frenzy)—"I know it."
She (with exasperating coolness)—"To begin to day? The paper's out, to day. Will to morrow do?"
I (walking up and down the floor, trying not to

row do?"

I (walking up and down the floor, frying not to weear)—'Irain't to go in till next week."

By this time she had got her pencil down on a plece of paper.

She—'Two dollars and a half."
I—'All right. Give me a bill."
She—'A what?"
I—'A bill—a William—a bill for the advertisement."

nent."
She ''O, you want to pay in advance?"
She ''No, I'm ad if I do. I want a bill."
She (sud enly)— ''Hold on a minute. I have named a mistake. Did you say twenty lines, six lays, every day?"
I (in deadly fear of baving to go over it all again)— 'Yes.—'in heaven's name, ves!" I (in deadly fear of having to go over it all again)

"Yes,—in heaven's name, yes!"

She—'O: That will be seght gollars and a half."

That settled it. I rushed out of the office, ran
to my room, snatched my valise, and botted for the
New York train. If my friend's company don't do
a goodplusiness this week, I suppose he will lay it
all to me. Well, let him: I escaped with my life,
and I won't murmar now, whatever bettide.

ITHURELL.

CHANGING VENUE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAAO. May 15. - Under the laws of this State, CRICAAO, May 15.—Under the laws of this State, in order to procure a change of venue in a criminal cause, it is necessary for the defendant to swear that the Judge of the Court or the inhabitants of the county are so prejudiced against him as to har him from an impartial trial. And in case that the prejudice of the Judges is the ground assigned, the petition must be accompanied by the affidavits of two reputable persons to the effect "that they believe the Judges so prejudiced against the applicant that he cannot have an impartial trial." It is then imperative upon the Court to change the place of trial to another county.

The absurdity of this statute and its effect in securing delay and perhaps final immunity to confessed criminals is too apparent to need illustration, and, as long as it stands unrepealed, it must be enforced; but the question is, whether operations under it cannot be limited by confining parties to the trath. To secure a change on account of the prejudice of the Judges, it is necessary for three men to swear that all of the eight Judges of this county are partial, prejudiced men,—that their minds are so warved against the accused as to render them incapacie of giving him a fair hearing. Now no living man in Cook County can make this statement and tell the truth. These Judges are among the best men in the community; as a rule, capable, intelligent, and impartial, daily transacting the business of a half million of people without prejudice and without favor. If this were not so our Municipal Government could not exist; the corruption would be intolerable, and society would go to pieces. And yet three ragamuffins get up in the Criminal Court and swear that these men are all prejudiced and corrupt.

I submit the question to the State's Attorney

swear that these men are an prejunced and corrupt.

I submit the question to the State's Attorney whether this thing cannot be stopped. It is nothing but the rankest kind of perjury to make these oaths, and the parties who make them, their siders and abettors, should be arraigned as violators of the law and brought to bunishment. The present state's Attorney, zealous and industrious in his office, is managing the criminal business of the county intelligently and well. He may do a further good by bringing these men to justice.

LAW AND ORDER.

"Pull Down the Blinds." "Pull Down the Property of the Property of a certain Quite a crowd gathered in front of a certain residence in this city the other evening to within performance going on within the only occupants of the partor being the voung lady and nice young man, a clerk in a large dry-goods house on Front street. They had forgotten to pull down the blinds, and naughty men outside could see everything that was going on. She was sitting upon his lap with her arms around his neck, careasing him in the fondest manner. After some time, a gentleman who lives near by, chancing to pass there on his way home, took in the situation at a glance, and, having compassion on the young couple, hastened home and sent the female servant of his household to notify the young couple that they had forgotten to pull down the blinds. The blinds came down too quick after they received word, and the crowd dispersed.

HALSTEAD'S QUICK TRIP.

He Blasphemes the American Building, but Lauds the Paris Exhibition—Europe Sleepy About Silver—The Cimbria a Poor Ship— England Warlike.

New York World, May 15.

Mr. Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati

Mr. Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, arrived in this city yesterday morn-ing by the steamer City of Richmond, from Liver-pool, after having been absent a month. On the 12th of April Mr. Halstead went down the bay on the steamer Hoisatia, intending to see his wife and family—who were on board—off, and then to return on a tug which was to bring back to the cary a party of thirty or forty distinguished persons who But when the steamer met the tug in the lower bay the water was so rough that the party could not be transferred. Capt. Brandt, of the Holsatia, anchored his vessel to wait for the morning and a calmer sea. In the morning Mr. Taylor's friends returned to the city, but Mr. Halstead did not accompany them. After having passed a sleepless night he made up his mind to go with his

maile barbers and substituting petticeat razor-ites in metr placer way to live in Washington is to hire an apartment, and take your usels at restaurants. But saun, O shun the eating house which is run by females. There is one which bears the starting legend, "Temple of Temperatee, and Ladies Dining and Lunch Room," I tried it. The second time I went there, the kindly matron in charge took me into her confidence. She told me all her trials with the help, the cooks, the weather, and a thousand other things. She also informed me, with the florid verblage which belongs to the female business man, that her restaurant was percent to none in America, efc., etc. I didn't want to spoil her dish of complacent contention."

The female business man, that her restaurant was the send to be the state of the state o the furthest away. The preparations for drinking are tremendous; the beer-gardens outside the grounds cover about as much space as the outlidings of the Exposition. The buildings are arranged on the sides of a long avenue, —a boulevard, I suppose the French would call it, —France being on one side while the other nations are opposite. Each nation was to build its own facade to show its peculiar architecture, and this has been done by about every nation except the United States. Little Belgium spent 1,000,000 france on hers, while Gen. McCormick had only \$6,000. With this money they've put up something the like of which has never been seen on the face of the earth before. It's the [here Mr. Halstead nised a wicked word] looking thing—unlike anything that has ever been seen before. It would make a good front for a larger-beer saloon. In their despair the Commissioners say they are going to have it painted, but if they lay on the paint an inch thick it will be nothing but a board tence. It's enough to make an American weep. I tell yon what, though, we've got the stiffest flag-staff on the grounds. When I visited the American building it was a chaos. The accident to the Wyoming interfered with Gen. McCormick's plans very much. Tae most prominent thing in the building was a wooden sign with "H. M. Tilden & Co. 'on it. I believe that it belonged to Gov. Tilden's brother. Gen. McCormick has managed very well, but he has a great deal to do, for he has to take care of about 140 Commissioners. The French don't know what to do with them, so they are thrown on Gen. McCormick. As far as I could discover, they had nothing in the world to do. ""What is thought of the Silver bill in France?"

far as I could discover, they had nothing in the world to do."
"What is thought of the Silver bill in France?"
"There was a great deal of talk at first, and some astonishment after it passed. They thought that every one would be ruined at once, and that there would be a general smash-up. Then they found that it hadn't hurt any one, and that it wasn't going to. The French are scientific in dealing with financial problems, and saw what the probable effect would be."
"What was thought about it in England?"

ing with financial problems, and saw what the probable effect would be."

"What was thought about it in England?"

"I was only two days-in London, and so hadn't much time to talk about silver. There is a great deal of excitement there about the war question. You do not see it in the streets; it is a quiet excitement. The temper of the English is very warlike, and I was informed that much of this spirit was caused by the sentiments of the Queen. She is said to be in favor of war if Russia persists in her policy. Another subject which is agitating the English is the appearance of the Cimbria at Southwest Harbor. I made a woyage to Europe in her in 1870, and she would make but a poor privateer. The English papers say that a war cannot be avoided if Russia is to control Egypt. I was informed that the Emperor of Russia is disposed to be moderate, but that the people, who have made terrible sacrifices, inests upon keeping what they have gained."

Mr. Halstead left for Cincinnati last evening.

PROF. C. L. WILLIAMS.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 13.—Will you allow me a little space in your influential paper to make a few statements for the right? I am deaf and dumb. I was five years under the instruction of Prof. C. L. Williams at the Delavan Deaf and Dumb Institute. He was one of the best teachers I ever saw. The pupils all liked him for his kindness, firmness, and honesty of character and pur-

and his popularity among the deaf mutes, and the manner in which he always maintained their rights, often caused great jealousy towards him from some of the Institute employes.

We know and are sure that he committed no wrong lowards any of the mute pupils, but, on the contraty, his example was always good.

The State officers have learned that his statements are reliable, and have proved correct in some well-contested cases. The deaf mutes of the Badger State are not fools. They know right from wrong. And, when Prof. Williams sars anything, he knows what he is taiking about.

We have lived inside the Delavan Institute for the Deaf and Dumb for the purpose of learning, thinking, and expressing ourselves.

A DEAF MUTE. and his popularity among the deaf mutes, and the

A CARD FROM MR. JOHN WOODBRIDGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 16.—In a reported interview with John V. Farwell, which appears in THE TRIBUNE of the 7th inst., concerning the petition of Bensell in the Recubile Life-Insurance case, Mr. Farwell is represented as saying: "John Woodbridge filed the bill. I beat him once before when he tried very hard to prove me a scoundret. He only wants revenge, and this is his mode of seeking it." I revenge, and this is his mode of seeking it." I suppose Mr. Farwelf alludes to the case of Elisha S. Wadsworth against John V. Farwell and others, in which the decree was rendered by Judge Sheldon, now of the Supreme Court, June 15, 1866, as that is the only case in which I attempted to make the proof about which he speaks. When hasays I failed, he must have supposed that the decree was entered in Cook County, and was consumed in the fire of Oct. 9, 1871. In this, however, he was mistaken. The case was removed by change of venue to Winnebago County, and the decree is now of record in the Court-thouse at Rockford. I have in my office a certified copy, just obtained, from which it appears that John V. Farwell, being in partnership with Elisha S. Wadsworth, so kept the books of account as to withhold from Mr. Wadsworth his proper credits, and, in addition, presented to Mr. Wadsworth an exhibit which led the latter to "suppose that his credit balance in said several firms was several thousands of dollars less than it, in fact, was, and that, under such misapprehension, said Wadsworth united with the said Cooley and Farwell in the agreement of dissolution of the 21st day of January. 1802," which agreement, the decree further finds, was prepared by the said Farwell, and was in his handwriting, and the Court thereupon orders that said articles of dissolution be set aside. Whether this finding of the Court proves Mr. Farwell to be "a scoundrel." the public can judge. Certainly I succeeded in what I attempted in that case, and have no occasion for the mean passion of revenge.

Mr. Farwell also appears in print with the charge that the Bensell petition was filed for purposes of blackmail, and alludes to a sum of \$200,000 or \$300,000 as the blood-money exacted. I can only say that I made a proposition through the Receiver that Mr. Farwell should pay about the sum named, not to me, but to the Receiver, for the benselt of all the creditors. I considered him responsible for a much larger sum, but felt that he was probably mashe to make complete restintion. I was willing to avoid the dreadful exposure which his refusal made necessary, and to leave the settlement of all the moral questions involved between himself and his God. Truly yours.

JOHN WOODBRIDGE.

GAIL HAMILTON ON PREACH-ERS.

She Goes for the Scalp of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

Gail Hamilton, having got done knifing editors, has turned her stiletto on the preachers. She opens out a two-column article on the Kev James Freeman Clarke with the following pref-

she open out a two-column article on the kern where it is calling rest. In the morning and some Personnal Calling preference in the morning and the property of the collary ace on clergyman:
When a clergyman steps outside of the ordinary

THE SWISS MISSION. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 15.—Having always noted with pleasure the high standard by which you measure the representation of our country abroad, I take the liberty of inclosing an article from the Suiss Times of April 20, 1878, with reference to our Legation at Berne, showing the position of the Gazette de Lausanne, the Neue Zuricher Zeitung, and the Swiss Times on the question of striking Berne from the list of American Legations. I should be sorry to see our Legation withdrawn from the home of all fugitives from political per-secution, and the "only true Republic of Europe," and would gladly contribute my mite to its reten-tion, by requesting the favor of having the in-closed article reproduced in your esteemed pub-lication. Yours, O. F.

lication. Yours,

Scies Times.

The correspondent of the Gazetts de Lausanne, referring to the rumor that Mr. Fish, the American Charge d'Affaires, thought of changing his residence to French Switzerland, writes: "The report that Mr. Fish did not find Berne quite to his taste, and that he proposed asking his Government to allow him to live in Geneva. or some other point in French Switzerland, as Mr. Rublee had done, is wholly without foundation. I assure you that nobody was more suprised at such a rumor than was Mr. Fish himself, and that he was unpleasantly disturbed by it, the more so as he has met with a most cordial reception in Berne, and has just got himself comfortably arranged in his new villa 'Sonnenberg.' Fortunately, it has never occurred to Mr. Fish to leave us at all. As is well known, the Senate of the United States has refused to approve the proposition of the Lower House to strike Berne from the list of American Legations, and this resolution leads us to hope that Mr. Fish's stay in Berne will not be so short as we had feared it might be."

The New Zurich Zeitung in reprinting the above

Berne will not be so short at might be."

The New Zurich Zeitung in reprinting the above adds: "In the name of the whole Confederation it can but be wished that the representation of the United States at our Capital should be continued." In this desire, we--and surely every American now in Switzerland—heartily concur. It would indeed be a painful anomaly were the great Republic of the West to cease to be officially represented in the only real Republic of Europe.

LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 14.—Presuming that the inclosed letter from Gen. Grant will be of interest to the readers of your valuable paper, I inclose copy herewith, vouching for its authenticity, the orig-inal autographic letter being in my possession. Yours, with respect, Charles D. Miller.

Yours, with respect,

Milan, Italy, April 27, 1878.—Maj. Charles D. Miller, Secretary Society of Soldiers and Sailors of Licking County—Dear Majon: Your cordial invitation for me to attend the general reunion of the veterans of Ohio, to be held under the auspices of the Society of the Soldiers and Sailors of Licking County, at Newark, on the 22d of July, is this day received. It always affords me pleasure to meet at gatherings of the soldiers and sailors who patriotically risked their lives for the preservation of the country; and it would afford me special pleasure to meet with those hailing from my native State, but the Atlantic will be between us at the time of your proposed reunion. This is the first opportunity of my life to visit Europe; it will likely be the last. There is much here to see which I have not seen, and I desire to remain to parily accomplish the tour which I had marked out for myself. I trust the veterans of Ohio may have a most auspicious reunion on the coming occasion, and that none of them will ever feel a disposition to apologize for the part they took in the late struggle for national existence, nor for the cause for which they fought. With great respect, your old companion.

THE TRIBUNE ERANCIA OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS brarons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second St. Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1009.
West Madison-st. near Westera-av.
HUBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRIUK. Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Gooda, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincola.

INSTRUCTION. J. W. TAVERNER, OF BOSTON, NEW YORK,
Philadelphia, and Toronto, Master of Elocution
(original lessons), is still staying at the Citton House.
Send for circular. Send for circular.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY EDUD cated in Germany to give private lessons, German,
and music. Address H G, Room 134 Sands House.

CASh PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORK, always bring good prices. Before you sell your library are CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sis. BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK, FOR CASH OR CITY ORDERS, AT \$4 PER

CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-A LARGE FRAME BUILDING, 987

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-8100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from chicago: 815 down and 85 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LeSsille-st. Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—A SUPERIOR SITE FOR A FLOURING, paper, or pulp mill, or for any kind of manufacture, on the best perpetual water-power in Wisconsin: can ship direct by rail and canal. Apply to C. Box 98, Menasha, Wis.

West Side,
TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH. 3-STORY BRICK
house, 38 Harvard-st.; \$18, 3-story brick, 968 West
Polk-st.; \$12, 2-story brick, \$24 Hrving-place, \$7; drst.
floor of 1149 or 1151 West Taylor-st.; also, very low to
good party, new 2-story brick, 17 Grenshaw-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av. TO RENT-608 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. TWO-tory and basement brick, with rear extension, furnace and gas factures, in excellent order. J. R. WALSH, 44 Randolph-st. TO RENT-\$18 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, 1024 West Adams-st Inquire W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West VanBuren-st

TO RENT-VERY NICE BRICK BASEMENT COT-tage, 464 West Jackson-st., corner Loomis. Go and see is. CEO. J. TITUS, Inter-Ocean, 119 Lake-st. South Sides

TO RENT-1640. 1644. 1659 WABASH-AV., JUST south of Thirty-first-st., two-story and ossement octagon stone-fronts, with modern improvements, 460 per month each. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn.

TO RENT-OR FOR SALK-ANY GENTLEMAN wanting to rent or buy a first-class house and lot can do no better than to call on the subscriber at 70 Randolph-st. or 1281 indians-av. Not one in a thousand of the houses of this city is comparable with these in completeness, excellence, and situation. Call at once. JOHN COVERT.

North Side. TO RENT-FINE 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING
9 Osgood-st., near Centre, \$20 per month to good
tenant. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st. Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous,

To RENT-FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER. AN
elegant dwelling, well furnished, and in good
locality, to suitable person for nominal rent. Address,
giving references and number in family, O 7a, Tribune.

TO RENT_BOOMS. South Side.

TO RENT-THE MOST ELEGANT ROOMS IN THE central part of the city, furnished or unfurnished.
282 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st.

TO BENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. AP-ply at 115 East Randolph-st., fourth floor. TO RENT-TWO SUITES OF TWO AND'S ROOMS
15% North State-st.

West Side.

1º RENT-PLEASANT ROOMS, HAVING ALL improvements, large closets, in perfect order, to private family. 176 Warron-av. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-PART OF STORE AND SHOW WIN.
dow, East Madison-st.; state business; rent, \$35.
Address O 71, Tribune office. Docks and Yards.

TO RENT-DOCK CORNER BRACH AND POLKsta. 200x530, with brick office, barn, sheds, railroad-tracks, etc. BAHD & BHADLEY, 00 Lassile-st.

TO RENT-ICE-HOUSE, 75x45x10, 2- FOOT WALLS, well-filled with sawdust. Apply at the corner of Michigan and Lassalle-sts.
TO RENT-VERY LOW-FINE BRICK BASE ments 1574 and 161 Van Buren-st., near Sherman. TO RENT-LARGE 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING corner Clinton and DeKoven-sts., suitable for fin carpenter shop or furniture. BARD & BRADLEY SO Lasaile-st.

South Side.

428 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—BOARD AND lodging for two in small private family; gentlemen preferred; terms exceedingly moderate.

West Side.

341 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PABLOR SUITE, furnished or unfurnished, one front room furnished, with board: terms to suit; hot and cold water; all modern improvements. 383 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.-TO RENT-UN furnished, with board, one suite rooms and

Hotels. Brown's Hotels.

Proving with board. \$5. \$5.50 per week; without board. \$5. \$5.50 per week; without board. \$5. \$5.50 per week; without board. \$2. and \$2. 50: day board. \$3. 30: loaging, 50c.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 381, 383, 385. AND 387
State-st., 4 blocks south of the Palmer House; board and room, per day, \$1.50 te \$2; per week, \$6, \$7, and \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

FNGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms, with board, \$5. to \$7 per week; transient rates. \$1.50 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets, \$4.

NEVADA HOTEL, 189 AND 180 WARASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; \$1.50 to \$7 per week.

Day board, \$4 per week.

Miscellaneous. WILL BOARD AND TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of a child-girl preferred-under 6 years of age.

Nice home: no children. Address K 91. Tribune. FINANCIAL.

A DYANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 130 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT, LARGE OR SMALL, TO LOAN On Chicago real estate. O. R. GLOVER, 71 Dear CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVE Concept to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuable of every description as GOLDSMIPS Loan and builded (included (included), so has Madison-as. Established 188 COUNTY ORDERS (RECEIVABLE FOR COUNTY taxes) for sale at 165 Randolph-st., basement. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE. PIANOS, diamonds, watches, warehouse receipts, and other good securities. No. 184 LaSalle-st., Room 41. J. McDOWELL. MODOWELL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP.
Party in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company, 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
ctc., without removal; also on dismonds and good
collaterals. C.B. WILSON, Room 3, 1164118 Randolph. NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting room of the Tribune Company. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOI currency at the counting room of the Tribune

CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company. WANTED-TO BUY FOR CASH-FIDELITY BANK books. F. H. WATKISS, 94 Dearborn-st. WANTED-TO BUY FOR CASH NOTES AND AC counts on Joseph Pratt & Co., of Michigan City Ind. Address O Su. Triquae office. O PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVE O farms in Central and Northern Illinois. DEAN PAYNE, Agents Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill. SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

H. MENOWN. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WARDB. well sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., invites
sewing-machine men and all interested in sewing-machine improvements, to call at the Commercial Hotel.
Room 10k, and examine the merits of the new Wardwell two seool lock-stitch sewing-machine, that sews
direct from two 200 yards of ordinary store spools of
thread and makes the lock-stitch; has a self-adjusting
needle which can be piaced in the dark. The machine
sets on a revolving also, which enables the operator to
place the machine in any position directed. An invalid
can sit on one side and guide her sewing, while a second person can sit on the opposite side and tread the
machine even invesced and suide her sewing while a secded machine even invesced suits of the machine
ed machine even invesced strong orders from the trade or etablishing a permanent agency in this place. I cordially invite all, both ladies and gentlemen, not fail to
call and see this most wonderful and new departure
from all other sewing-machines ever invented.

T OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & WILSON, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office. 128 Clark et. Room 2.

MUSICAL.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, WITH all the newest and best improvements rich carved and tyre, only \$150. H. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. CLIV. PIANOFORTES AND ORGAN.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
NO. 154 STATE-ST.

NO. 154 STATE-ST.

OPLENDID UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE, UNLY \$190.

Niegant SQUARE GRAND PIANOFORTE, only \$200
Fine tone PARLOR ORGAN, improved, only \$50.

Extra QUALITY Parlor Organ, ONLY \$75. Five reary guarantee. R. T. Maktin, 154 State-st. WANTED-BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY FO WANTED-BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY FO a young lady (fine singer and planist, one of the best pupils of the Chicago Musical Colle. e) where teaching will be taken in payment. Best of reference given. Address F. ZIEGFELD, President Chicago lusical College, 498 Wabash-ay. LOST AND FOUND

L OST-ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15TH.

A German Canary bird, on Michigan-ave, between
Fourteenth and Sitteenth-sta. The finder will be
liberally rewarded by returning to the owner, at
No. 461 Michigan-av. No. 481 Michigan-av.

1.08T—ON INCOMING TRAIN, C., B. & Q. RAIL-way, 7:30 p. m. Thursday, a purse containing a pass and sum of money. A reward for its return to Tribune office.

1.08T—A POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOK WITH cowners name: a reward will be paid on its return to S. H. BUTLER. Board of Trade, or 900 Indiana-av.

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78, 78, AND Yan Buren-st., established 1875—Fernanch and rilable; 18,000 square feet for storage of furniture ageneral merchandles; advances made; safety vaults.

PIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 180 WEST MONRO etc., for furniture, merchandles, carriagus, etc. Loa to any amount: legal interest. Cash for stocks of good CE-HOUSE STORAGE—CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS
poultry, vegetables, etc., etc., by the package,
taken by the month or season. Apply at the corner of
Michigan and LaSaile-sts. MISCELLANEOUS.

BIGGEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND goods in large or small lots at 71d West Lake-st.

WANTED - A SECOND-HAND STOCK OF Groceries; cash down. Address T M, 194 South Cark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—THE NEW YORK P. W. Company wants a live business man to take charge of their ousiness in this city: a party with \$2,500 and good references can realize at least \$5,000 per annum. Address O 76, Tribune office.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-A YOUTH TO LEARN THE DRYgoods business, residing with his parents, on the
West Side. Address O 82, Tribune office.

Trades. WANTED-SIX GOOD MOLDERS. APPLY AT Chicago Foundry Company, corner Redfield and W ANTED-A COMPETENT MAN AS RULER W and finisher for our bindery; steady employment and fair wages. Address DYGERT, BUFF & RICE, Grand Rapids. Michigan. WANTED-FOUR CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS AND two stitchers, at 295 Wabash-av. P. L. SMITH. WANTED-A FEW FIRST-CLASS CABINET of Van Buren and Franklin-sts. WANTED—A WORKINGMAN WHO THOROUGH-ly understands the manufacture and putting up of shoeblacking. O 84. Tribune office. WANTED-TWO GOOD, PRACTICAL, STRADY plumbers at JAS. Mcf.AUGHLIN'S Town of Lake Plumbing Works, 40514 South Halsted-st. No botchers need apply. WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS TAILOR (COAT-maker). Apply to A. B. KREFT, 124 Twenty-second-st., city.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Kansas City extension of C. & A. R. R.; wages.

\$1.25; board, \$3.50; free fare: 10 saw-mill hands. 50 tie-choppers, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. WANTED-400 BAHLROAD LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. R. R. Co., in Minnesota; 100 for A. & St. L. extension; 50 tiemakers; 150 for city. Free fare. Ten farm hands. J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-BOOKKEEPERS, CLEHKS, BUSINESS men, and everybody out of employment to engage in the sale of an article that every business man must and will buy. JUDSON & CO., Hoom 6 Tribune Bullding.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework: must be a competent cook and laundress. Apply at 379 Superior-st., near Pine.

WANTED-A MIDDLE-AGED GIRL FOR SECOND work: must understand her business thoroughly; references required; no Irish. 964 Prairie-av. WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL OR WOMAN to go on a farm twenty miles from Chicago; must understand cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at Room 4, 97 Washington-st. Saturday, the 18th Inst., between 11 and 12 o clock. WANTED-TWO SMART, RESPECTABLE DINING room girls at 117 East Monroe-st. BURNHAM

WANTED-FOR A FAMILY OF TWO, A COMpetent girl for general housework; must be a
good cook; good wages for a good girl. Inquire at 532
Carroll-av. WANTED-A GIEL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE. work at 697 Jackson-st. C. WATROUS. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK. WASH, AND fron. and assist in general housework in a private family; with good references. Apply at 170 Ashland-av. WANTED GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Inquire at 400 West Madison-st. WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED HEAD COOK IN Nadison at 218 West WANTED IMMEDIATELY - A FIRST-CLASS accord girl; German preferred; references required. 675 Wabash-av.

WANTED-TEN COAT. PANTS, AND VEST makers, at H. REINHARDT'S, 208 Clark-st. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL (GERMAN OR SWEDE preferred) as narse-girl, willing to leave the city and can bring good reference. Call before 12 o'clock to-day, Room 219 Grand Pacifie Hotel.

Miscellamouts.

WANTED-LADY CANVASSERS FOR NAPHEY'S
Physical Life of Woman. Highest commendat'ons: self-fast; salary paid. JOHN EMORY, 148 East
Madison-st. WARTED—GIRLS FOR DISTRIBUTING CIRCU lars. Apply Friday afternoon at 44 Loomis-st., opposite Jefferson Park.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS
bookkeeper and corresponding clerk in a commission house; has had 15 years experience in Chicago; can give the best of references and bring a good business. Ac ness. Acdress N8, Tribune office.

STULATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
Of young man, as dry goods salesman; first-class salesman, stock-keepkr and window dresser; kneitsh and
Canadian experience; highest teatimoniais given.
City or good country town. Address HENHY WEST,
250 Church-st., Toronto, Canada. Church-st., Toronto, Canada.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL PHAR-macis of ten (10) year' actual experience; graduate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; unexceptionable references as to character and ability: age, 27 years. Address PHI, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—OF SOME KIND BY A short-hand reporter; has had practical experience in bookkeeping and law office. Address O 74, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BENCH workman banks, store, and house fixtures from drawings, or any specialty in woodwork. Address INTEGRITY, 715 West Chicago av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD CONSITOR day work only), on book or news. Can loan from \$1,500 to \$2,000, properly secured. Address 0 83, 17 buse office.

Miscellaneous SITUATION WANTED—A FORMER 6 S student, speaking English and French, off self as companion to travelers. C R, 208 So lina-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL, Archer-ax, without washing. Inquire at 1899 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GERMAN or in, in a small American family, to do general housework. Address or call, 147 illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND work, washand fron, or do general housework. Address, for two days, O 83. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of the dogs of the days, O 83. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of the dogs of the days of the days of the dogs of the days o STEUCES. Flease can sunous or nonusy. 300 Fareas. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPRTENT GIRL. In a private family, to cook, wash and fron, or do general housework; good reference. Apply at 528 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL Situation was cook or general housework; good reference. Apply at 528 State-st. ply at 626 State-84.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do dining-room or chamber work; best of reference. Call at Parker House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL of the do account work; best of reference. Call or address 46 Blue Island-ay.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN ocok would like the entire charge of a kitchen in a first-class boarding-bouse. 146 South Halsted-st.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GERMAN grir for second work, or care of children. Call two days, 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, OR AS general plain cook and iaundress; good references. Call at 425 Centre-av.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess or companion; well experienced in music; teaches German. Address N 54. Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. DUSINESS MEN WITH FROM \$200 TO \$1,000 TO take exclusive control of a business which will pay the investment monthly. Call to-day at itoom 1 Sands House, corner Walash-av. and Madison-st. POR SALE—A STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVES, Fetc., in a flourishing town on Fox River about forty miles from Chicago. The stock amounts to about \$2,500, and is in good condition. For particulars apply to WILLIAM BLAIK & CO., 172 to 176 Lege-st. TO WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 172 to 176 Lauce-st.

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450 WILL BUY FIXTURES, STOCK, AND location; good reason for seiling. Address 75, Tribune office.

A UCTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, ETC., A at Twelfth-st. Horse Market, Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 a.m. Private sale and exchange of horses, second-nand express wagons, and buggies daily. 271 West Twelfth-st. 771 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE BAY HORSE, ABOUT 1,000
pounds weight; can trot inside of three minutes;
\$150 will buy him. 774 Wabash-sv.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PONY PHARTON
for about \$40 or \$50. Address 0.87, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE, TO EXCHANGE—GENERAL STOCK OF GOODS OF \$3,000; the goods are nice and clean in country store; no debts; can be moved if desired. We will pay \$1,000 cash or assume stone; want a good farm in lows or illinois at cash figures of 100 to 200 acres. If you naw or give correct representation of farm; we mean success of the country of the coun Room 7.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH OR STOCK OF MER-chandles, a silver mine of good promise in one of the change of the control of the control of the proximal property of the control of the control of the proximal control of the control of the control of the control of the mines: trib perfect; development moderate. Afters O 78, Tribune, stating where an interview may be had.

ROUSEHOLD GOODS.

EVERY ARTICLE IN OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF furniture has been reduced in price. Parior and bedroom sets at especially low prices. Lounges, easy-chairs, marble-top and library tables, book-case, finary chairs, hall stands, sideboards, maxtresses and bedshifts at extremely low brices; full suits \$90 and upward. Wire mattresses only \$6.50.

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THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 508 WEST Madison-st., have a complete stock of housefurnishing goods. Low prices and terms made casy.

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New Chicago Theatre. street, opposite Sherman House. Ling of the Infernal Regions." SOCIETY MEETINGS.

C. -His Excellency Gov. Shelby M. Cu

Saturday. JOSEPH ROBBINS, Grand Master. ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.-Hal

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 991.

The Penitentiary Commissioners have wisely reconsidered their original determination to conduct in secret the investigation of the killing of the convict REED at Joliet, and yesterday admitted the reporters of the press. A fair and sufficiently copious abstract of the testimony taken yesterday is given elsewhere in our columns this morn-

What Chicago lost Iowa has gained through the rumpus in the Board of Edu-cation, which resulted in the resignation by Mr. J. L. PICKARD of the office of tendent of Schools, which he had filled for so many years with credit and satisfaction. The Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa yesterday unanimously sleeted Mr. Pickard President of the Uni-

The true story of the BENNETT-May due mes at second-hand from one who received it from Dr. Phelips, the surgeon of the octhe field is represented as having been in the highest degree courtoous and gen-erous, and the ends of justice would not sufer if the indictment for dueling were withdrawn, and the charge changed to drunk and disorderly, so as to cover the offense which led to the hostile meeting.

Between Fenians to the landward and Rusrian cruisers to the seaward the Canada folks are working themselves up into something of a stew. There has been sighted off coast of New Brunswick a suspicious craft supposed to be a Muscovite war vessel with possible sinister designs upon Canadian commerce, and the Dominion Government is reminded of the imperative necessity of for-tifying St. John harbor forthwith. Then there are bodies of strangers with a brogue collecting near the border in New York and

The anniversary sessions of numerous religious bodies are in progress in various parts of the country—the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Pittsburg, Pa.; the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, at Knoxville, Tenn.; the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in America, in New York City; the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Atlanta, Ga.; and the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, at Lancaster, Pa. The cordial reception of the fraternal delegates from the North by the Conference at Atlanta was an episode of unusual interest and significance as forecasting probability that at no very distant time two bodies will be reunited under one great Conference.

In another column will be found the report of the Committee of leading citizens appointed at the meeting of May 10 to devise a plan for relieving the financial embarrassment of the city and its employes by floating the city scrip at some uniform rate of ount. The Committee have concluded that 8 per cent would be a sufficient inducement to secure investment by parties whose taxes are not due until January next, and recommend the opening of subscriptions for scrip at 92 cents under regulations which will insure a fair distribution of the funds realized among the city employes, and which, above all, will prevent a further depreciation in the value of the scrip. Skillful ciers and prudent business men have devised the plan, and after its safety and stages are once thoroughly understood by the people in general there should be no difficulty in floating all the scrip that will be

sistence with which the Democratic nagers refused yesterday to listen to all ons tooking to resumption of public indicates their utter recklessness. The only present hope is that there will be conservative and patriotic Demo-ader the lead of STEPHENS, to refuse to vote with the Democratic majority. If not,—if the villains carry the day and enter upon their one-sided investigation with the declared purpose of revolutionizing the Government,—then the ultimate result must be determined at the Congressional elections of the coming fall. There will be but one issue in every Connal District, viz. : whether or not the an Republic shall adopt the methods can Republic. Every vote cast

Legislature which elects a United States Senator, will be, in effect, a vote for revolu-tion. Every Republican candidate for Con-gress and for a State Legislature will appeal o all men who are opposed to revolu This single issue will swallow up all others, and the people will have the opportunity determine for themselves whether they will nake Constitutional Gevernment sure, risk the serious menace of revolution and an-

The Republicans pleaded for only two days of legislation pending the expected arrival of absentees to complete a quorum o Saturday. Thursday and Friday could devoted to the business of the nation by simple plan of an armistic proposed by the Reublicans, but to all such appeals the same sulen refusal came from CLARESON N. POTTER upon the plea that his instructions forbade the entertainment of any proposition of the kind. When ALEXANDEB STEPHENS lifted his weak voice for the admission of the Republican amendment to be voted on along with the Democratic resolution, to be voted up or down as the House might elect,-to this eminently fair proposition the venerable statesman of the South there was no reply but insulting howls to drown the old man's, voice. The belief gains ground that it is by no mean certain that the Democrats' can carry their point when a quorum has been raked to gether, and that the time is near at hand when the revolutionary mob will be com pelled to listen to ALEXANDER STEPHENS at

he conservative Southern sentiment he THE MENACE OF REVOLUTION. In the course of debate on the admission of Mr. Potter's resolution as a question of the highest privilege, that gentleman dis tinetly disavowed any purpose of disturbing President HAYES' possession of his office.
This seemed the more probable as it was thought many of the Southern Democrat would have refused their support to the inrestigation scheme unless they had received ositive assurance that an attempt would not e made to displace Mr. HAYES, since his removal by impeachment would seat Vice President WHEELER, who is a more radical Republican, and who would scarcely be so ous to the South as HAYES has been The public accepted Mr. POTTER's assurance in good faith, and attributed the movement to a desire to manufacture partisan capital for the ensuing Congressional campaign; but t is now evident that they were misled. The proceedings of the Democratic caucus have given the lie to Mr. POTTER' tatement, and that gentleman is either party to a conspiracy to unseat Haves, or he sthe tool of a faction that have this purpose in view. It now transpires that the Demo cratic caucus voted down a resolution offered by Young, of Tennessee, declaring that it was "not intended by these proceedings to disturb the present Chief Magistrate in the occupancy of his office." This resolution was rejected by an overwhelming majority, only thirty-two members of the caucus vo ing for it; and the act was tantamount to an ertion that it is the purpose of the inves

House and seat TILDEN. This is a more far-reaching and vicious conspiracy than would appear at first. HAYES was inaugurated by and under the forms of constitutional law, for Congress counted the votes and declared the result The only form of law provided for his removal is by impeachment. But this is not cause it would fail. It will not be possible to connect President HAYES personally with any frauds that may be shown, and hence it will not be possible to secure a two-thirds vote in the Senate necessary for his conviction and removal. Indeed, the Democratic managers refused to declare impeachment to be their aim, even when the Republicans agreed to withdraw their opposition to the resolution in that case. But, if it be the intention of the conspirators (and they are not all Democrats) to remove HAYES, and if they do not propose to accomplish this in the only lawful way at their command, then the real aim of the investigation is to dispose of President HAYES by a summary and unlawful proceeding. The conspiracy, then, must contemplate the Mexican method.

igation to drive Haves out of the White

The plan is this: It is believed by many that the next Congress will have a Demo cratic majority in both Houses. Mr. Til-DEN, who is said to have taken the oath of office before a New York magistrate on March 4, 1877, will remove to Washington. He will appoint a Cabinet and send in his message. Congress, simply setting forth by resolution that frauds have been discovered which show that Haves was not elected, will recognize TILDEN. The Republicans may withdraw, but the Democrats will have a quorum in Congress and proceed with business. This will be revolution, because it will override the constitutional methods for electing and removing the Chief Magistrate. The success of this scheme will mean either civil war or anarchy, for there will be no voluntary submission to the usurpation. Beyond the immediate disaster, it will set a precedent that must eventually destroy constitutional Republican Government in this country. Mexico is a Republic, but it has no stable Government, for revolutions of the nature contemplated by the anti-HAYES conspiracy are common there. So they will be in this country, if they are ever permitted to be inaugurated. What one party does to-day, another party will do in the future. If this conspiracy shall prevail, it will require only an allegation of fraud, which is never wanting, and control of Congress to revolutionize any Government that may be in possession. Hence, the present conspiracy threatens greater and more enduring disorder to the American Government than the

War of the Rebellion achieved. If the attempt to carry out this villainon scheme shall not result in war, then anarchy will prevail, and nearly every community will have its local emeutes and riots. The conspirators (composed of conscienceless ocrats and treacherous Republicans, and both actuated by malice and disap pointment at the loss of the offices) believe that the Republicans will not fight for HAYES. But, if we admit that dissension in the Republican party shall prevent a solid and forcible resistance to the Mexicanization of our Government, it is still certain that the officeholders will not voluntary abandon their places. There will be two Presidents, two Cabinets, two sets of Departments, two sets of officials and employes. The struggle will extend to every place and every community where there is a Government officer or employe, and each of the two will have his friends and partisans. That is anarchy. There will be claims upon the Government for the pay of twice as many emhall adopt the methods ployes as now. The people will refuse to contribute taxes to the support of either. The expenditures of the Government will be

doubled up; the revenues will cease alm ltogether. There will result such confusion in accounts as to afford the opportunity and guarantee immunity for embezzlements The most peaceful and speediest possible settlement of such a situation would involve the Government in a cost of hundreds of nillions, and add that amount to the public debt. Meanwhile, the derangement and loss to the business interests of the country would be beyond any known means of estimate. Commerce would practically cease; confidence would receive a shock from which it would take years to recover; capinto hidden places and out of the cou the whole people would stand aghast, not knowing what to do but lament or cut each other's throats. The opportunity for the Communists would be at hand, and every community would be the object of terrorism and plunder. Patriotism, prosperity, and hope would vanish in the presence of the revolutionary greed and passion that such a ituation would develop.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEAD-LOCK.

There is one point that should be kept well in mind in connection with the investigation controversy in Congress. The Re publicans are in no wise responsible for the dead-lock in the House of Representatives The situation is such as to ostensibly put the blame upon them, and the Democrat are seeking to create the impression that the fault is on the Republican side. It is true the Republicans refuse to vote on the Por-TER resolution, and that the Democrats have been unable to muster a quorum without Republican votes. But it is the Democrate who refuse to transact any business pending the settlement. The refusal of the Repubhean side of the House to give the Demo crats a quorum for the passage of the Porfusal on the Democratic side to admit Mi HALE's resolution, which will extend the investigation so as to include an inquiry into the Democratic as well as the alleged Republican frauds. It will be remembered that Speaker RAN DALL admitted he had given assurance that Mr. HALE's resolution should be granted the same high privilege that was given Mr POTTER'S resolution; one being germane to the other. The Speaker was as good as his word, and recognized Mr. HALE, but the Democratic side refused to admit the Republican resolution to a vote; for, in that case the Democrats would be obliged to concede the demand that the investigation shall b broad enough to comprehend all the frauds or else they would have to go on the record as shutting out all inquiry into Democratic frauds and entering upon a one-sided inves tigation. To do either one or the other would probably be fatal to their purpose of manufacturing capital for the coming Congressional campaign. The fact is that the Democrats are endeavoring in a partisan way to secure a partisan advantage, and there is no claim upon the Republicans to assist them in such an enterprise.

The responsibility for this deadlock is of a serious nature, and the people will very properly hold to strict account the party that has assumed it. The Senate has already passed a concurrent resolution fixing June 10 as the day for adjourn. ment. It is not likely that the session will extend much beyond that date. There is a mass of business, including the various appropriation bills, that must be disposed of there are other important matters which would receive attention from a competent and conscientious Congress. Yet, in this tical time, the Democratic majority erately suspends all public business for an indefinite period, jeopardizes legislation of vital importance to the country, and levies a contribution of thousands of dollars a day upon the taxpavers to keep Congress in idle ness,-and all this for mere partisan gain. The Republicans have announced that they would not offer the slightest opposition to the investigation asked Democrats, if the latter would grant similar investigation asked by the Republicans. In refusing this fair and reasonable proposition, the Democrats place themselves in the attitude of obstructionists. and at the same time virtua'ly confess that they dare not inquire into the Democratic frauds. Is not such a confession calculated to injure the Democratic party more than the proposed investigation into alleged Republican frauds will help it? The Democratic majority in Congress will have charge of the investigation in any event, and, if they fear to reopen the frauds on their own side under such a condition, they must be conscious of guilt. Their attitude is rendered the more reprehensible because they trifle with the best interests of the country in order to conceal their party corruption.

MORAL VS. POLITICAL TEMPERANCE RE-

Some remarkable propositions were advanced by the speakers before the National Temperance Association in session at Farwell Hall Tuesday. One of them, who seemed to represent fairly the average sentiment of the Association, confessed that the laws were powerless to effect reform, and immediately afterward expressed the hope that the civil power might interfere to prevent intemperance. We infer from what the speakers had to say that the Association depends for its influence first upon individual exertions and moral sussion, and, secondly, upon the enetment of prohibitory laws. So far as the moral sussion branch of the Association's work is likely to prevail, we sympathize heartily with its aims; but we regard as contradictory and useless its purpose to procure temperance reform by political coer-

Prohibitory laws are objectionable, from he temperance reformers' point of view. They tend to divert attention from the true method of saving drunkards, which is the use of argument, exhortation, personal example, and all the other instruments of moral sussion. What moral sussion can do when it is properly applied may be seen in the results of the work of Messrs. Moopy, Mun-PHY, and REYNOLDS, who, we venture to say, have done more to promote actual temperance reform than all the laws enacted on the subject since NEAL Dow began his political agitation twenty-five years ago. The red-rib-

separate and distinct, and we hold that cannot be pushed except at the expense of the former. The human mind is not capable of dwelling upon and carrying out in practice two great issues on the same subject at the same time. As the reform by political agitation gains ground, the reform by moral sussion oses. It seems so easy to declare that men shall be virtuous in mass that reformers cease to concern themselves to see that they shall become virtuous as individuals. Reponsibility for reform is delegated to a Legslature. That responsibility ceases when it easses into a law, and the law, being confided men who secretly have no sympathy with it, is seldom enforced. When it is enforced, it aggravates the difficulty. By rousing needless animosities it provokes strong opposition not merely to legislative inerference with private appetites, but to all kinds of temperance reform, however presented and advocated. The operation of hibitory law can be studied and undertood by following its action in any group of en persons. Suppose that one of the ten is adrunkard, five others moderate drinkers, and four advocates of reform by law. If the enactment of a law is procured, through the caralessness of the moderate drinkers, to prevent the five from drinking in moderation in order to keep liquor away from the tenth man, it will provoke their hostility in addition to that of the drunkard. Six out of the ten will then be opposed to the law; and their dislike of in ference with their personal liberty will end in a prejudice against every kind of reform. ould expect such a law to drive many persons who had previously been moderate drink ers into drunkenness by exciting a spirit of resistance to an unjust interference with private rights. The effect of prohibitory laws in such a case would be to make true temperance reform odious, and increase drunken ness; and we think it candid to say that this example illustrates on a small scale the

general workings of such laws on a large Prohibitory laws being thus objectionable why does the National Temperance Association commit itself to the support of them Chiefly, no doubt, because members of the Association are indisposed to do any more work than they can help. They look upon prohibitory laws as a short cut to the desired end, or a sort of labor-saving machine, by which they may bring sinners to repentance ander strong hydraulic pressure. They find disagreeable and irksome to be always reaching the effective plan of salvation; to coming in contact with drunkards, and to be upholding a consistent personal example. They would rather hand these duties over to the police and have the thing done by machinery, satisfying their consciences and their love of power at the same time by compelling all men to regulate their appetites according to the National Temerance Association's standards of right and wrong. The spirit which actuates the in such a movement is the same which sus ained the Inquisition and kindled the fire of religious persecution in the Middle Ages, and caused the Blue Laws of New England and Virginia to be enacted in later times But it is a relic of a false and injurious spirit, which political enlightenment has generally banished from free countries, and which Governments like our own, founded to preserve the liberties of the people, are

bound to condemn and disuse. A LITTLE MORE GRAPE, GEN. BRAGG. Gen. EDWARD S. BRAGG, of the Fifth Wisconsin District, made a speech the other good sense and practical wisdom than Northern Democrats are in the habit of showing when they get upon their legs in Congress. The bill under discussion was one to appropriate sixty-five thousand dollars to the State of Virginia for the purpose of rebuilding William and Mary's College, which was damaged by the Union army, as is alleged, during the "late unpleasantness" with our Southern fellow-citizens. To the credit of Gen. Brago be it written that he was neither a "Copperhead" nor a "Rebel sympathizer" of any sort, but a good Union soldier, though a Democrat, and marched to the front with the famous old Iron Brigade," that did such splendid fighting and left behind it such an excellent record, written in the indelible blood of the most unselfish patriotism. Having had his wits sharpened and his moral vision cleared by the horrors and actualities of civil war, Mr. BEECHER would say, Brago knows from practical experience what rebellion is with all that the name implies," and hence he has a perfect right to talk about it, and has undisputed qualifications for doing so intelligently. That he did speak intelligently and pointedly on the occasion referred to, all those who have read his speech well know, and however distasteful his remarks may have been to his Southern associates on his own side of the House, they are precisely the sentiments that ought to be uttered, plainly and frankly, whenever any question comes before Congress involving the payment of damages sustained during the prog-

ress of the War. Gen. Brage started out by brushing aside all the silly clap-trap that demagogues indulge in concerning the historical associa tions that cluster about the old college, when Virginia was the "Mother of the Presidents," and all other "spooney" references to the old regime, now happily closed out, and went straight to the business of considering the question from a practical, matter-of-fact standpoint. He quoted from the discussions in the American Congress in 1796 to prove, what every thoroughly informed student of history and international law well knows, that there is no liability for any sort of destruction during the ravages of war. He then told the men of the South that the subject of the late War and its issues would be kept open, and properly, too, as long as they forced it into notice by presenting claims for damages resulting from it. Bragg assured them that in war he was their open enemy, but in peace he was their earnest friend, and in all kindness he inormed them with becoming emphasis that "The people of the North will never submit to be taxed to reimburse your people or your States out of the National Treasury for any losses that they sustained directly or

in the South, Rebel or Union man, can poss bly have any legal claim upon the Government for losses sustained while the Rebellion lasted. This is the accepted law of all civil ized nations, and those who have such dan ages assessed and paid owe their good luck to the domination of sympathy and sentiment over sound constitutional law. The farmers around Gettysburg, whose loyalty no one questions, are bemoaning their ina bility to get reimbursed for property lost on those dreadful July days when the forces o LEE and MEADE met in mortal combat to de cide whether the great American Republic

should live or die. The explosion of Brace's torpedo did en cellent service in another direction. He knows that the Union dodge is too thin to be played successfully any longer, and he thinks it is high time that it should be ex posed and abandoned. He declared that: posed and abandoned. He declared that:

There were no loyal men who remained in the South during the War. It was not in the nature of things. Their sympathies may have been with us in the outset, but it is not in flesh and blood to sympathize with men who are killing our brothers, kinsfolks, and friends, sacking our villages and towns, and laying waste our country, no matter in what cause it is done. He who professes he did so adds the sing of perjury to that of disloyalty. This is undoubtedly true, and it is well that the bubble was pricked by a witness

who was on the ground and had his theory

of the case supported by personal observa-

tion. So far so good for brave little Gen.

Brace, member of Congress from the Fifth

District of Wisconsin. But he supplement ed this bold and manly portion of his speech with a violent attack upon the Republic party that he will hardly expect THE TRIE ONE to indorse, however much we may enjoy his attacks upon the absurd claims of his Southern vokefellows. Brago spoke like soldier and statesman in the first half of his speech, which was germane to the subject efore the House, but like a partisan and lemagogue when he switched off on an irelevant question for the sake of abusing his political opponents. Probably he imagined hat the dose he had prepared for his South ern party friends would go down all the bet er if it were sugar-coated with a little can paign misrepresentation of their old tradiional enemies. Hence his howl about the gigantic fraud" and the grea conspiracy that cheated SAMUEL J. TILDEN out of the Presidency and the Democratic party out of all the offices. Hence, also, the ery of "military usurpation" in the South and "the charge that Rebel claims will be paid by Northern Democratic Confederates become the burden of the song of every loyal Republican campaigner in the North. Hence, also, much more of the same sort of gush that will sound better at the cross-roads the back sections of the Fond du Lac District than it did on the floor of the House. A logical mind is at some loss to know just what relation the result of the Electoral Commission sustains to the bill to appropriate \$65,000 to rebuild William and Mary's College, or how the justice of a claim before Congress is to be settled by Republican carpet-bagging in the State of Louisiana. Such sociation of ideas seems to be so natural to the Democratic intellect that all sorts of mental gymnastics are possible even in Congress, and the transition from one subject to nother of exactly an opposite character is as easy and natural as falling off a log. Bragg's speech is best described by that homely old comparison, familiar among farmers, about the cow giving a nice pail of milk, and then kicking it over. Brage uttered some wholesome truth, and day in the House that contained much more | ally done the country by letting off a corre sponding amount of partisan non folly mixed with malice. But the Gen

then neutralized the good he had accidentis full of inconsistencies and idiosyncrasies. and here we imitate the bad example of Bragg in dropping down from the considera tion of a really important subject to a very small one, -as witness the antics that he cut at the last Democratic State Convention, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The financial vagaries that he incorporated into the platform of his party were as much at variance with its well-established policy, history, and traditions, as his attack upon the Republican party last week was foreign to the matter which the House had under consideration. But the Republicans can well afford to indulge Gen. Brage in his little harmless tirade against them as long as he preaches such sound doctrine into Southern Democratic ears in regard to the impropriety of urging their spurious claims upon the attention of Congress. PLACATING THE COMMUNISTS BY ROB-BING THE TAXPAYERS.

The Memphis Appeal has hit on a new method of curing Communism. It is very simple in the Appeal's eyes, and altogethe lovely, although it confesses that its schemes will only "afford temporary relief." It starts off with a manifest falsehood, viz. : Two millions are a vast number of men.

and represent a population of seight to ten millions. Where are those two millions of workingmen that are without employment? They are not to be found among the farmers and planters, as that vast ele ment of American population is fully employed,-never more so than at present. It must then be in the cities and towns. The whole number of laboring men in the cities and towns of the United States does not exceed two millions. They must all be idle if the Appeal's figures are true; but is it a fact that all of them are unemployed? No. A quarter? No. Not more, at the outside, that one-eighth to one-tenth of the laboring classes of cities and towns who desire work are unable to find it. Let any man look about him and he will find that the vast majority of the laboring men have employment at current wages. On account of the rigors of Northern climate, there is necessa rily a considerable number of unemployed men in the cities in winter; but this is so in the best and flushest of times. Brushing away the gross exaggerations of the Appeal the number of involuntarily-idle men in the cities and towns, let us consider its specific for the cure of the mental disease of Communism, which is now spreading among the laboring classes of the larger cities, something like foot-rot in a flock of

any losses that they sustained directly or indirectly from your rebellion. It was your rebellion in her hard the surfact sand indirectly from your rebellion. It was your rebellion in her have seed librally poon have harvested its fruits, and must patiently bear its results, bitter though the better for the Government. It is nonsense to talk about this not being a "Paternal Government." It is nonsense to talk about this not being a "Paternal Government." It is nonsense to talk about the country and distribute of the country

Pacific Railroad [Tox Scorr's Credit-Mobilies scheme], and ten millions to leveling the Mississippi River, would relieve nearly every industry in the country. This would be a vast sum of money to appropriate; but it will take this amount to pay off the war waich the Communists will be enabled to inaugurate unless the starving masses are farnished with bread.

All this is based on A.

sumption that there are two millions of unemployed, starving laborers on the eve of making war on the community, unless set at work constructing the Southern Pacific Railroad, Mississippi levees, and public build-

ings.
Suppose Congress, influenced by clamor to find employment for the mythical two millions, should order an expenditure of 120 or 150 millions of the taxpayers' money for public works, where would such a precedent lead to? Next year, the same clamor would be redoubled for a still greater expenditure of the people's money; and, the year after, the noise would be yet greater, and the menaces more threatening. Contractors' rings and lobby-thieves would swarm around Congress, demanding vaster issues of bonds, and holding up the raw head and bloody bones of the Commune to frighten the timid demogagues into compliance. What would be the end of this profligate squandering of the Nation's credit and the taxpayers' money? Bankruptcy and revolution. munists would not be placated or appeased ; they would be emboldened to make new de mands, and to invent new assaults on the owners of property and the conductors of

"It is better," says the Appeal, "for the Government to judiciously tax the surplus wealth of the country, and distribute it t the starving, than it is for the starving to attempt to seize and distribute it themselves." Men who talk in this way are Com munists at heart, and desire to be "in" a the distribution of the seized property. It it proper for the Federal Government to replace the Local Governments in the work of parish-relief? Should the county poorhouses be closed, and their inmates be turned over to the Washington Government to take care of and support? Should the National Government be converted into a mammoth soup-house and paupers' asylum? Is it the constitutional duty of the National Government to find work and provide wages for any class of persons? For a State-Soorgan, the Appeal's statement sounds a little strange when it says that "It is nonsense to talk about this not being a Paternal Govern-

There is one view of the matter the Ap-

ens, was visiting the gether incorrect. a swoon. She was dead.
Her pocketbook, which
was known to have contained \$75 or \$100, was
lying near by, empty. A
diamond ring, recently
presented to her, was

The legislative trial of JOHN O'CONNOR, me ber of the Ohio House of Representatives from Montgomery County, is described by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette as "beyon question the most remarkable scene ever witnessed in the Ohio Legislature." At the even ing session of Tuesday, when the trial was concluded, every inch of standing-room was occu

peal has manifestly not taken, which is: that taxes extracted from the people reduce the wages fund and the working capital of the community, and deprive labor of wages and employment. A hundred and fifty milllions of money wrung out of the hands of the people by the tax-gatherers, to be expended on such unproductive objects as the Appeal proposes, will deprive twice as many aborers of work as it will set at work. Col ecting taxes is expensive business, and Government money expended on "public improvements" is, in large part, frittered away. Contractors, lobbyists, and rings must all have their profits and "whacke"; and the labor performed is "old-sogered," and not faithfully put in. There is cheating of Uncle Sam all round the board. The rule is to oaf, squander, and steal. Let those who doubt this investigate the manner public works are carried on, and be convinced of

The Appeal's cure is much worse than the disease. Robbing the taxpayers to placate the Communists will not afford relief for laboring classes.

People who have heard so much of the who, having read the "Four Georges" or "The Greville Memoirs," thank Heaven that modern morals are not as they used to be, must have some difficulty in making their ideals consist" with the English newspaper reports. "A noble Earl" of some sort or other is invariably figuring before the Division of Probate and Divorce either as plaintiff or co-respondent; the papers teem with paragraphs about scandals and elopements; the stage is thronged with the mistresses of noblemen, and scandalous chronicles affecting the Royal family itself are rife. The BAGOT case, which is now scandal,-filthier, indeed, than the Plymouth nastiness ever was, even when reinforced by the "men with the muck-rakes" of salacious journalism. Lady VERNER and the Baronet, her husband, used to fight like cat and dog; her Ladyship drank heavily, and when enraged would throw her diamonds into the fire and smash the furniture; her son, the present Saronet, and Lord McDonalD got into a figh at a dinner given to celebrate the son's coming of age, and the host knocked the guest under the table, and when his ma asked "What in-fernal orgies are these?" threatened to throw the authoress of his being out of the windo His sister, Miss EDITH VERNER, now interfered. sent the roisterers over to a hotel, put he mother to bed with a bottle of brandy and a good-night kiss, and joined the company at the hotel to make a night of it, informing them that all was right now-"Ma had gone to bed with the Frenchman,"-a delicate and altogether filial way of mentioning the decanter of cognac. Then Miss EDITH and her married sister, Mrs BAGOT, were in the habit after dinner of scampering off to Burlington Arcade and ruining the business of professional courtesans. Mrs. Bagor had married so as to have some one to support her illegitimate child, that with more wit than delicacy she named "Cuckoo," as being a progeny foreign to the nest it occupied. Etc., etc. And all this in a fashionable and wealthy titled family, with a mansion in London and a seat in the country, and in the reign of VICTORIA the Prude, widow of ALBERT the Goody! Of a verity, if a pyrotechnic show like were billed for London, there would not be much fear of a postponement on account of the liscovery of a large percentage of righteous

ROMANCE.

New York Sun, May 10.

RICHNOND, Va., May

0.—Miss Saran Stew-11.—The late sensationart, a noted belle, a all dispatch to the Northgreat-granddaughter of ern press about the murparnick Henry, and der of Miss Stewart for

nators filled the spaces on the floor quired by members. The galleries were with ladles, and the lobbies were lined lo'Connon had at his elbow two lawyers unknown Catholic priest. The chief raised by the prosecutors was whether of Nos should be expelled or his seat be d vacant. Dr. NORTON argued for expr vacant, all the bills which O'CONNOR's sen and several other mem official were valid until ne was de eligible by proper authority. This view

prevailed, but the seat was vacated by a vote 64 to 18. Before the vote was reached, O'Co. NOR, who viewed the arguments for methods of punishment with equal indifferent obtained the floor and made a pathetic ; for mercy. He contended also, on the pring of his lawyer, that the House had no to go back of the election. The pleas listened to with curiosity and patience, no effect on the final result. The hi this O'CONNOR case is now familiar to t ple. O'Connor was elected to the from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, After he had been sitting some mouths it was discovered that he had formerly been an inmate of the Michigan State Prison, he term of imprisonment beginning Sept. 20, 180, and ending three years afterwards. He had a pardon or abridgement of his term of impr onment which operated to relieve him of h before the Legislative Committee, though O'CONNOR strenuously denied them. He was permitted to hold his seat until the end of the

session because his vote was necessary to procure the success of several Democratic mass ures. One hardly knows which to marvel more in this case,—the audacity of the convid-ed thief and jail-bird in intriguing himself mu the Legislature through the Soldiers' Home, or the unscrupulous conduct of the Democrats in ness of oil but the sharp question to one of its estee If our esteemed contemp thinks the Union is in dans "Receis" of the South, he the reduction of the army to using him to carry out their party progr Senator Angus Cameron has found an admi rer of his North American Review article in the Washington Post; but we are not surether

praise from this source will be gratifying to him. The Post is an able Democratic new-paper. It is full of the old Jacksonian doctrine, and flouts Civil-Service reform as an invention of the enemy. It is perfectly consistent is say ing that Civil-Service reform is "a humbe which long ago nauscated everybody except th doctors who prescribe it "; that it "is a He Willie prayer"; that "the Radicals" ca never win another election in this co cept "by the sheer force of machine polities" the dividends of the National Banks for the last three years." This is, as we have said true Democratic doctrine. Three-quarters of the gering and thirsting for office. Civil-Servi reform is a bugbear to them. Its ade a party policy would exclude them from affect and this is just the one contingency that the PetroLeum V. Nasbys of the Democratic part cannot contemplate with patience. But we do not see that this Democratic indorsement with the Washington Post. He was elected as a Civil-Service reformer, and his party afterwards in a National Convention, adopted Civil-Service reform as part of its platform. He cannot sub scribe to the sentiments of the Washingt publican morale "consists, and always has con-sisted, of ignorance inflamed by fansticism." We do not believe that Mr. Canzaon is prepared to go to this length, or that he can re joice in a certificate of character from a newspaper which openly advocates political corresponding on, and denounces the Republican part because it is a party of reform.

"Gail Hamilton" has written an elaborate Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE'S asse the present tariff was really injurious to the interest of Massachusetts. She says:

I have before me a copy or compil I have before me a copy or compilation of the existing tartif laws passed from time to time, with their various modifications and changes for more than half a century. It is not a thrilling narrative. Mr. Clarkz could lay it down at any place without counting the minutes before he should be able to take it up again. I will not say that even I myself, left to my own unsasted reason, should not have surreptitionly subped a page or two here and there. But with the aid of two expects in the tariff, estimated the surreptition of the two largest manufactains states of the Union; I have gone though the whole, line by line, and I find that of the entire law, four lines out of every five contain in some form a protection in favor of some industry, for lines out of every are contain to your lines out of every are contain to every of every are contain something of interest and value to Massachusetts. In short, Massachusetts has built up her wealth and her power out of murafacturing industries that have waxed strong and the shelter of a protective tariff.

afacturing industries that have the sheiter of a protective tariff This confession of "Gail Hamilton" is aspecially interesting to Western people, whose interests, being agricultural, are injured instead of benefited by a tariff devised especially to subsidize New England and Pennsylvan terests at the expense of the non-prote West and South. It is just as she deel four out of every five lines discriminate of the particular interest of those sections. The cunning Yankees and rapacious Buckskins know what they were about when they framed that

New York is the headquarters of Commu as of every other deviltry and corruption in this country. New York is a sort of catch-basin for the rascality of Europe as well as of America Sunday is the great day for the Communist a cendiaries in that city to congregate to and spout froth and fury against property and the construction of American New York paper thus epitomizes the haranges at one of their meetings:

There is a good deal of Communism in the here, if nowhere else. The theoretical comminsts have held a May meeting in this city, so it is true, in numbers but bold in doctrins, at the speeches gave a fair indication of the kind notions which are affoat among large name of the needy and discontented, though most them were worthy of a lunatic asylum. Some all property divided; others would it approach by the State; some think fiven minujes a dimuch as anybody ought to work; others and to four hours. All landed the Molis Manand railroad strikers of last summer, and seems to be a widespread desire for "show some calling for it only ankle deep and others to "the bridles of the horses." Some adversation of them are in favor of "free love," or, a coput it, "the right of women to choose the fail. There is a good deal of Communism in of them are in favor of "free love," or, as, put it, "the r ght of women to choose the lat of their children"—or, more aroperly, the fact of each of their children. Many awore is to orations, and spiced them with what "the key or calls indecency. They all want uning money issued by the Government, to be isold discriminately without interest or accurity, want Baxter street put on a level with Fifth nue, and one recommended the slampher at Asron. In fact, there was nothing which some now constituted condemns which some spears not advocate, except the practice of going a naked. It is, perhaps, fortunate that they call induced to express their views publicly.

Gov. HAMPTON, of South Carolina, has mid aged to "rope" a great many negroes in Demo.-Confed. party in his State.

Demo.-Confed. party in his State. Care exchange:

The colored Democratic voter must be recognised as a factor in South Carolina politics. The Democrats of Barnwell County held their Convention as Monday, and no less than eight of the thirty hold old clubs represented were composed of coloral voters, seventeen of the 154 delegates being argrees. Together the clubs of both colors have rolled over half the voters in the county, and agadered the success of the Democrats certain advance. Of course the Convention indexed Gov. Hawlton, as everybody in South Carolina is Canglinowadays.

The New York Herald has discove -ah, let us say "ignorance" of the New York appraisers enables the merchants of New York to undersell the glove manufacturers of I word which in THE TRIBUNE is rank bins

in the letter of a New York Herald con ture of kid gloves, we find the foll They were principally assisted in the was informed, by the ignorance which the New York Custom-House, where ers, it is charitably believed here, do difference between lambaking No. 1 and ers, it is ch

considering the heavy extarge New York store. If THE TRIBUNE OF Coll

A curious instance of the English language occurre investigation of the charge officers of the Wisconsin D tution. The testimony of mute, was set down as wo entirely "nearsay evidence fact that the witness cou-either "hear" or "say," term "hearsay" is obvi The New York World pu

Months and months ag marked that it would be GRANT, and the Custom-

TRIBUNE's anticipations w The letter of Mr. BAU lithed elsewhere, in regard stone for the new City-Hi perusal. Mr. B. is an arc perieuce and high standi title his opinions to great

The Democratic scheme smirch HAYES and at th TILDEN from being smi raise a great stink over Florida, but not allow an dozer terrorism in Mississi The Democrats will dis

over Republican election cealing Democratic ballotdozing will neither win The steam sloop of wa

will shortly be launched

nto commission. Of co "De sun do move, sush JASPER. "Doubt not the he distinguished WILLIAM noton Post. He didn't.

Citizen DAVID CONSON tiary for eighteen years.

A wild hope prevalls in agents are in the United our navy. PERSO

Theodore Tilton bis daughters at Stuttgart, The late Gen. Thor man, was twenty years a

Putnam nine of Br his day, if not the very The late Prof. Her inventions and discoveries, patented, preferring to 1 science for all to profit by Dio Lewis is report

gestion of the brain and The daughter of Jr., Miss Henrietta Da

Roman Catholic Church. at a Parisian convent of whom she wrote an art The paupers of B week because their food w tobacco rations had give

e town farm-was res

been arrived at. Gov. Robinson, of all the items of the S his mind there exists should provide lawyers The Prince of Wale vely interest in the succ tion at the Paris Expos

fifteen-page memorandu line of it in his own Cunliffe Owen, on devolves. Orvil Grant's old of Henry C., has been wife, to whom he was m and has two children, dal witness, etc.

Prince Arthur is n talion of the Rifle B shortly vacate to become General, "a position wh all others to fit him for mand." Which means figure-head of the arms Cambridge dies. The jewels of the

Isabella Segunda, are ad papers as to be sold at a of July and succeeding of tains "old jewelry and dems, sets of gems, stream pearls, rubles, and sapph and quality."

In a New York William D. Craft sucd s professional services, as due to him. He has or sists payment, on the gr whole forty-two years owned real estate on w

At the famous I ast month (allusion made in THE TRIBUNE ley, Conservative, tied a urning Officer was a have given the casting v gentleman declared that seat so obtained, and in are it a tie, and le of Commons. After the Henri Rochefort,

ried for a second time, mistress just before being so as to legitimize their c whom Alexandre Dumas saw him, twenty-five y fellow has the head of as of the Valois. He will e be hanged," The illustrative within an ease of came within an acc

ed the spaces on the floor i and the lobbies were lined by mea, had at his elbow two lawyers and an Catholic priest. The chief question he prosecutors was wbether O'Com at he expelled or his seat he declared by Norrox argued for expulsion, he had that if the teat were declared to the control of the least were declared to the least le

lous conduct of the Democrats in

orth American Review article in the Post; but we are not sure that ivil-Service retorm as an invention Civil-Service reform is "a humbug ago nauseated everybody excent the who prescribe it"; that it "is a Holy prayer"; that "the Radicals" can a another election in this country ex-the sheer force of machine polities"; "the machine will have to be lubrical-ill the profits of the Syndicate and all itends of the National Banks for the e years." This is, as we have said, true ille doctrine. Three-quarters of the thirsting for office. Civitcontemplate with patience. But we do
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Hamilton" has written an elaborate or the New York Tribune denying the ES FREEMAN CLARKE'S assertion that nt. tariff was really injurious to the

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fig distaded; others count at appropriated
tie; some think fifteen minufes a day as
anybody ought to work; others would
sur hours. All lauded the Mollie Macules
and strikers of last summer, and there
be a widespread desire for 'blood,'
lag for it only ankie deep and others up
brilles of the horses. "Some advocated
the cutrality "on the part of soldiers and
enever there, was a strike going on. Modtree in favor of "free love," or, as they
the right of women to choose the fathers
hidren"—or, more properly, the father
of their children. Man's awore is their
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red Democratic voter must be recognized in South Carolina politics. The Demorate Privated County held their Convention on and no less than eight of the thirty four represented were composed of colored venteen of the 15th delegates being about the the clobs of both colors have exhalf the voters in the county, and resencees of the Democrate certain in Of course the Convention indorsed Gov. as everybody in South Carolina is doing

York Herald has discovered that the is 'asy "ignorance" of the New York enables the merchants of New York in the glove manufacturers of this That in the Herard 's a mere cholerisch in The Tribunk is rank blas-

A men who has been manufacturing gloves in France, and who is now engaged in the same business have and looked upon as an expert by the ences have and looked upon as an expert by the ences have and looked upon as an expert by the ences have the two kinds of material; at 30 per between the two kinds of material; at 30 per between the two kinds of material; at 30 per looked and the sound that amount can, and the lower imported are invoiced as lambsking gloves, gloves invoiced are invoiced, Positive inquiries have been instituted by the Gloversville manufacturers at the hower invoice. Positive inquiries have been instituted by the Gloversville manufacturers at the instituted by the Gloversville manufacturers at the instituted by the Gloversville manufacturers at the part of the continuation of the same and the same of the Cincinnati May Festival.

The Most Hardened Critics Fall Prostrate Before Theodore Thomas.

Nothing but the Most Exalted Praise for the Great Chorus.

The Grandeur of Mme. Pappenheim's Genius Fully Exhibited.

the Fault-Finder's Bailiwick.

Marvelous Atmosphere of Emulation and Sympathy Created by Mr. Springer's Generosity.

air and rain for the third day of the festival. long-continued contest between the audience and Mr. Thomas whether she should have the fourth, in which the latter prevailed.

the hall was again densely crowded, though the rain was falling. The programme opened with the brief chorus from the third act of the "Meistersaenger," which the singers gave superbly, the glorious sopranos specially distinguishing themselves. The "Coriolanus" overture of Beethoven followed, and was played with consummate finish. These two numbers led up to the real triumph of the evening, th selections from the "Gotterdaemmerung," the last division of Wagner's trilogy, which was given at Baireuth. The selections included the funeral march over Siegfried's death, and then, after a few bars of connection, the great aria of Brunhild in the scene where she gives berself

PROBABLY THE GREATEST TRIUMPH Mr. Thomas and his incomparable band have ever achieved. The real character of that triumph is best appreciated after the declaration of Mr. Hassard, the critic of the New York Tribune, who was present at the Baircuth Festi val, that the band this evening played it even vocal part was taken by Mme. Pappenheim. who rose to the full height of her fine dramatic power, and sang the trying and fearfully exacting aria with great dignity of manner and intensity of feeling. If any one tion as an artist, this evening's performance

impresses one with its grandeur, and if fairly took the audience by storm. It was a popular andience, and it is the popular fashion to de-cry Wagner, but here he was at the very climax of his power, and he con-quered. The house resounded with applause and cheers, and the prima-donna was three times recalled to receive the reward of enthusiasm she so richly deserved. It was a great success for her, a proud achievement for the orchestra, but, even beyond prima donna and orchestra, the laurels belong to Theodore Thomas, who made it possible and led it to success. That success was the richest reward

Thomas, who made it possible and led it to success. That success was the richest reward for his work he can ask for. The composer himself would not have hesitated to place the laurels where they belong. The concert closed with

TAE NINTH SYMPHONY

It has been given here before in the former festivais, but not with such thrilling effect, as it was produced withsmaller orchestra and chorus. On that occasion, with the exception of the Wagner music, it is in reality the first time that this glorious band has had an opportunity to assert itself in all its power and with sympathetic surroundings. The effect of the Third Symphony, on Tuesday evening, was irretrievably injured by the restless crowds passing out, and, since that time, it has been mainly devoted to accompaniments. To-night it has had

ANOBLE OPPORTUNITY.

to make itself felt. The masterly performance of the sympony, so perfect in every detail and so consummate and harmonious in the ensemble, ought to be a sufficient answer to the carping local fault-finders who have been grumbling because Cincinnati musicians have not been employed. The great conductor has molded this organization into a sympathetic and symmetrical whole that follows with absolute precision, and grasps and develops every shade of his interpretation with unvarying fidelity. It is a band without a flaw,—just such a band as should attack the last of the great Beethoven symphonics.

It is Little Wonder hely interest in the success of the English section at the Paris Exposition, and recently wrote a fitten-page memorandum on the subject, every line of it in his own Royal handwriting, to Mr. Canliffe Owen, on whom the direct management dayalves. Orvil Grant's old partner in the paint business at New York, Henry A. Bowen, nephew of Henry C., has been arrested for deserting his wife, to whom he was married fourteen years ago, and has two children, which are likely to become a charge on the county. Scratch a Plymoeth scandal witness, etc.

DES MOINES, In., May 16.—The Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa met here today, and by an unanimous vote elected J. L. Pickard of Chicago, late Superintendent of public schools of that city President of the University

CLEM.

of diapasons in the great and pedal organs, and

on possessing so great an organ.
FRIDAY'S PROGRAMMES.

PRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 17.

Prelude Choral Adapted for orchestra by J. J. Abert. Bach Fugue

Mine. Eugenie Pappenheim. Selections from "Die Meistersaenger"... Wagner

Monologue. Cobbler's Song.

Orchestra.

Serenade Sig. G. Tagliapietra Schubert
Sig. G. Tagliapietra Scene and Quintet—"Ballo in Maschera" ... Verdi
Mrs. Osgood, Miss Cary, Messrs Adams, Tagliapietra, and Whitney.
FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 17.

in America.

Inne. Pappenheim, Miss Rollwagen, Mr. Fritsch,
and Mr. Whitney. Chorus, organ,
and orchestra,
Intermission.

Romeo and Juliet "- Symphony Dramatic,
Berlioz.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

of the piece which has been played elsewhere under the name of "Champagne and Oysters," and which has been one of the popular hits of the season.

The audience last evening was very quickly mag-

came from all parts of the house was an endorsement as emphatic as it was thoroughly well merited. The play went off ringingly, and

in a way that betokened immediate recognition

of the spicy humor that pervades every scene. It belongs to that class of modern dramas that have cheered and delighted the public for a season or so, and which are usually denominated farce-

so, and which are usually denominated farcecomedies. It is impossible, as it would certainly be
superflous, to give a recital of the story, which
begins with a ludicrous blunder, into which a wellmeaning minister of a rural parish falls by perpetrating a fib concerning an adventure he had with
a young woman in distress while be is on a visit to
the city. His lack of moral courage in coming
out with the truth at once leads him into a succession of unhappy scrapes, which presently involve every one connected with him,
and the series of domestic complications
which arise in consequence produce a most comical state of disorder. The working-up of the
situations is exceedingly skillful, exhibiting at

A comedy, new to Chicago, was presented last vening by McVicker's company, under the title of "One Lie Leads to Another." It is a version

.. Weber

Aria Mrs. E. Aline Osgood.
Aria La Julve Mr. M. W. Wallney.
Aria Abu Hassan Mrs. Annie Louise Cary.

of diapasons in the great and pedal organs, and this particular the organ cannot be considered well balanced. The pedal organ is indistinct and practically remote from the manuals, in consequence of which there is a lack of solidity and unity. On the other hand, many of the individual stops are well voiced, and the solo effects are beautiful. The tuba mirabilis is a wonderful specimen of the powerful reeds. The vox humans, cornopean, vot angelica, and other reeds, are throughout characteristic, and the voicing of many of the flute stops is highly artistic. I do not doubt that a discriminative organist can produce a great variety of pleasing effects, and render it exceedingly attractive. At any rate, the people of Clincinnati are to be congratulated on possessing so great an organ. An Ex-Prosecuting-Attorney's "Quickened Conscience."

What He Says About the Dismissal or the Cem Case.

A Grave Charge of Bribery and Corruption in High Places.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune INDIANAPOLIS, May. 16.—The Journal pub-lisher a sonstitunal statement from W. B. Walls, ex-Prosecutor of Boone County, to the effect that he paid, on behalf of Nancy E. Clem, to Judge ne pard, on benalf of Natis is. crem, to Judge Palmer \$1,000 for his decision sustaining the motion to nolle the case against her for the murder of Jacob and Nancy Young, and that Maj. Yardon, of counsel for the defense, made a decision which the Judge copied. Walls is a disreputable character. He has been inducted twelve times for forgery, perjury, and other crimes,—twice at the instance of Judge Palmer, and, although he has been acquitted, is regarded as a scaly lawyer, and was disparred on a jury trial recently. Palmer is an old-fashloned, quiet, reputable man, a resident of Clinton County. Walls confesses

Palmer is an old-fashioned, quiet, reputable man, a resident of Clinton County. Walls confesses that he makes the statement to get even with the Judge for the ten indictments brought through his influence. Attorneys and others here connected with the case disbelieve the whole story, which, on its face, is entitled to uo credence. A full and explicit denial from Judge Palmer was received this afternoon, and an idignation meeting was held tonight by the Bar of Frankfort, where Judge Palmer resides. Resolutions expressing their configuration in his judicial and personal integrity were passed unanimously. A sual for damages for libel will be instituted.

Indianapolis Journal, May 16.

We are able to furnish this morning a new chapter in the celebrated Clem case, the most remarkable in the criminal annals of the State. The statement published in another part of this paper charges that the final decision of the case by which the prosecution of Mrs. Nancy E. Clem, for the murder of Jacob and Nancy Young, was dismissed was obtained by open and direct bribery of the Judge before whom the case was pending. The statement is that of W. E. Walls, who was at the time Prosecuting Attorney of Boone County, to which the case was brought about. Assuming the confession to be true, it cannot fail to produce a powerful impression on the public mind, both as a matter of news and as the most direct and circumstantial evidence of judicial corruption that has ever been furnished in the history of the State. On the 30th of April, 1874, in publishing Judge Palmer's decision in the case, the Journal said: "The result is without a parallel in the criminal jurisorudence of any civilized nation. To say that the conclusion is outrageous, disgraceful, and infamous, falls far short of the enormity of this unprecedented act. . The fease will pass into history, not only as one of the most mysterious and cold-blooded murders of modern times, but as a signal tiduoph of many over morals. infamous, falls far short of the enormity of this unprecedented act. . . . The case will pass into history, not only as one of the most mysterious and cold-blooded murders of modern times, but as a signal triumph of money over morals, and of legal chicanery over substantial justice." The correctness of this view seems to be sustained by the present developments, which are of a nature to challenge attention throughout the State.

chestra and chorus.

BANQUET.

To the Western Associated Press.

CINCINNATI. O., May 16.—A pleasant breakfast was given by the Hon. Richard Smith, editor of the Gazette, this morning at the Queen City Club Rooms to a number of the visiting representatives of the newspapers and a few distinguished citizens. Among those who were present were the following: The Hon. George H. Pendieton, Theodore Cook, Esq., Murat Halstead, of the Commercial, the Hon. Henry Watterson, of the Commercial, T. R. G. Hassard, of the New York Tribune, E. G. Mason, of the Cieveland Leader, George P. Upton, of The CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and William Henry Smith, of the Associated Press. It was purely a social affair. THE STATEMENT.

At a late hour Tuesday night a reporter of this paper received a summons from a friend in Lebanou, Boone County, stating that rich developments might be awaiting him touching the famous Nancy E. Clem murder case, tried at that place in April, 1874. Our representative hastened theirs early yesterday morning, and the Journal here presents to its readers his statement of the means by which the principal actress in one of the most cold-blooded murders on record escaped punishment. Ever since the confessions of Mrs. Tilton, and McLin, of Georgia, were made public, the conscience of expresenting-Attorney William B. Wails, of Igebanon, seems to have been troubling him, and he hinted to our reporter's friend that if he would send for such reporter he would relieve his mind of pressing troubles, and impart some information that the citizens of Boone County, and of the State generally, would be surprised to hear.

Without giving the detailed circumstances by

ty, and of the State generally, would be surprised to hear.

Without giving the detailed circumstances by which the interview was brought about, we present Mr. Walls' confession as taken from his ups.

WALLS' CONFESSION.

In the fall of 1873, after the Legislature had abolished the Common-Pleas Court, at a special election, the Hon, Truman H. Paimer, of Frankfort, Ind., and myself were elected respectively Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of the Twentieth Judicial District of this State. When we took charge of the office, Nancy E. Clem was confined in the Boone County Jail, awaiting her third trial. On or about the last day of the February, 1874, term of Circuit Court, I had an interview with Mrs. Clem and her husband in the jail, in which they delegated me to ask Jadge Paimer whether he would sustain my motion to nolle the case if \$1,000 were tondered him. Lealled on Paimer the same

motion to nolle the case if \$1,000 were tendered him. I called on Palmer the same evening at his room at the Pleasant Grove fioted. Made the proposition to him, to which he consented for the consideration offered, stating, on the consented for the consideration offered, stating, on the consented for the consideration offered, stating, on the consented of the consented for the consideration offered, stating, on the consented of the April term following. I prepared my motion to hold the case, and when Falmer arrived from Frankfort on the early morning train, April 27. I are him at the concept the \$1,00 on the conditions referred to the asswered me, "You may submit your motion, but you can rest assured that I will not stating to accept the \$1,00 on the conditions referred to the asswered me, "You may submit your motion, but you can rest assured that I will not stating the control of the control o

ing to \$300. which sum Walls liquidated. After repeated requests and threats by Walls he refused to pay his share, and Walls will bring suit against him for \$150 and interest at the next term of the Clinton County Circuit Court.

Mr. Walls personally is a genial gentleman, moves in the best circles, and his home has been the scene of the fluest social gentleman, in Lebanon. As a lawyer he has the reputation of being somewhat sharper and more tricky than the sverage. It is due him to say that, under his administration as District Prosecutor, he secared more convictions and brought more money into the County Treasuries than any of his predecessors or successors bave done is the same period.

ATTEMIT TO INTERVIEW OTHER PARTIES.

Journal reporters endeavored to obtain interviews with Mrs. Clem. Deloss Root, and Maj. J. W. Gordon has to light in regard to the estatements made by Wails. Mrs. Clem could not be seen, and Maj. Gordon was out of the city, Mr. Deloss Root was found at his residence on North Meridian street, and, to the inquiries of the reporter, coupled with a statement of that part of Walls' confession connecting his name with the disreputable transaction in Boone County, gave the story a square denial. He said that he not only had not advanced any money to aid the Clema, but that he knew nothing about the affair. Personally he knew nothing about Walls further than that on one occasion he came into possession of a piece of fraudulent paper uttered by that personage and exposed the fraud. Mr. Root expressed the belief that Walls was influenced by that personage and exposed the fraud. Mr. Root expressed the belief that Walls was influenced by that personage and exposed the fraud. Mr. Root expressed the elief that walls was influenced by that personage and exposed the fraud. Mr. Root expressed the elief that walls was influenced by that personage and exposed the fraud. Mr. Root expressed the elief that walls was influenced by that personage and exposed the fraud. Mr. Root expressed the elief that walls as a

THE RAILROADS.

A VALUABLE ACQUISITION. President Riddie and General-Solicitor Withrow, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, weeks, returned to this city yesterday. The principal object of their visit to that city was to perfect arrangements for the lease by their road of the Keokuk & Des Moines Ratiroad. They have leased the property for the period of forty-five years, the arrangement to go into effect on the 1st of October, after which time it will be run as a division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The managers of this road say they would not have leased the Keokuk & Des Moines unless they had been convinced that the acquisition would bring satisfactory results. They could not have allowed this property to fall into the hands of a rival line without great injury to their road. The Keokuk & Des Moines intersects the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific at Elton, fifteen miles south of Ottumwa, crosses it at Oskaloosa, and then runs parallel with it for a distance of eight miles to Leyden. It again intersects it at Mitchelville, fourteen miles east of Des Moines, and runs parallel with it to Altoona, a distance of fourteen miles. The acquisition of the road does away with the competition at all these points, and will contribute largely to the business of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Besides, it gives this road access to the coal-fields at Oskaloosa and an ontlet to the coal markets and Western lows. It will also prevent business from the line of that road being diverted to St. Louis and other Southwestern points.

As anticipated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the representatives of the roads leading from this city met at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern ing the last few weeks. There were present at the

m. Sunday, twelve hours in advance of all other routes. A through car is run from Chicago to Bos-ton via the Hoosac Tunnel route, and there is but one change (at Ayer Junction) for Portland.

ANN ARBOR, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune
ANN Annon, Mich., May 16,—Track-layers on
the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad reached here today. The citizens turned out en masse to meet them. The city was decorated. Speeches were made by State-Senator Burleigh, the Bon. R. E. Frazer, Henry Waidron, and others. The workmen, about 200 in number, were then entertained by a public dinner at the Opera-House.

Y., A. & P.
PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—A number of gentlemen representing the majority of the holders of the bonded debt of the Youngstown, Ashtabula, & Pittsburg Railroad, to-day appointed a Committee with power to foreclose the road, buy it in for the bondholders, and form a new company under the laws of Ohio.

The Michigan Central Railroad has just added to its day express new and elegant parlor cars, which will no doubt greatly enhance the popularity of

Limited tickets between Chicago and Grand Rapids via the Michigan Central and Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railrouds have been placed on sale for summer travel at the very low rate

of \$4.

The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad has decided to remove its shops from Cincinnati to Indianapolis. At the present time the Company employs about 300 men in its locomotive and car shops, but when business revives the number will be much larger.

ber will be much larger.

The Directors of the Chicago & Alten Railroad were busily engaged yesterday in examining a large pile of proposals for the construction of the second section of its new extension to Kansas City, from Marshall to Kansas City. The awards were all made, and the new road will now be rapidly pushed towards completion. It is expected to have the entire line ready in two or three months. It will take a few months longer to complete the big iron bridge over the Missouri River at Glasgow, and pending its completion transfers will be made by transfer boats.

The propabilities are that there will be a little

by transfer boats.

The probabilities are that there will be a little fight between the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago. Milwankee & St. Paul Railroads in regard to the Cedar Rapids business. The latter road has lately secured a direct outlet to Cedar Rapids by purchasing the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, which runs from Farley, Is., to Cedar Rapids. There exists an old contract, made six years ago, between the Chicago & Northwestern and Dubuque & Southwestern, in which the latter binds itself to do no business at Cedar Rapids in opposition to the Chicago & Northwestern. This contract has still four years to run, and the managers of the Chicago & Northwestern. This contract has still four years to run, and the managers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad say they will not allow an infringement of its provisions before that time has expired. If the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul insists upon doing a Cedar Rapids business over that line, in competition with the Northwestern, there will be some work for the lawyers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, May 16.—James Robinson, the circus-rider, is a voluntary bankrupt to escape-debts amounting to \$12,288, contracted in 1873,

debts amounting to \$12, 288, contracted in 1873, when he ran a show in the West with Frank Pastor as partner.

The offer of composition at 30 cents on the dollar by Leopold Heller, wholesale clothing-dealer, of Chicago, has been defeated by the New York creditors. Seventeen, whose clsims aggregated \$18, 475, voted against it, while thirty-three creditors, representing \$34,967, were in favor of it, but were not the requisite three-fourths in value. The creditors of William D. Judson, late Vice-President of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, have elected Jose Aymar Assignce in bankruptcy. The schedules showed liabilities of \$150,000.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

The weather at the ball park was not very pleasant yesterday, but it was about as good as the playing; the weather was raw, windy, and dusty, but some of the play was rawer than the weather. The attendance was not quite so large as at the previous game. Pretty sharp to time. Mr. McLean as umpire set the ball rolling, and, as the leams took their places, it appeared that Reis was to take Larkin's place as pitcher, that being the only change in the field. The promise was good for a home victory for the first few moments. Hemsen went to base on balls, but was forced at second on Halinsan's hit, which deceived him. Start hit one into Quest's territory, and it was fumbled. Anson was sent to base on balls, and Nerguson brought in a run on a fine low liner to right. Cassidy hit to Nelson, and the ball was thrown home, but not in time to save the run. Harbidge hit a high one to left, on which the third run was saved, and there were still three men on bases when Hankinson went out on a foul and Reis struck out. This lead of three, which looked as if it was enough to win on, was overcome by some very extraordinary play by the Whites, who permitted their opponents to secure three runs on one poor ionely little hit by John Clapp. The errors which raised the row were by Anson, Start, and Harbidge. In the next linning Quest made a share double play, and then his team marked up another run, which was given to them by Hankinson's wild throw. No more runs were made an nice two-baser, Anson played the dence with Clapp's grounder, and a moment after, Cassidy shot one high over third base, so that three more runs were donated to the visitors. In the following inning the home team made a break to get even, and, after Hallinan had been missed by Quest, Start ent a safe one to left, and Anson put a two-baser between left and centre. Ferguson sent a high one for Croft, and then Cassidy and Harbidge hit safely, sad three runs were marked down. It was as hine prospect with only one out, but just then the batting list got dow BASE-BALL.

41 8 11 20 27 14 11 Total..... 47 13 14 22 27 14 9

Aveil bases on clean hits—Chicago, 12; Indianapolis, 17.
Struck out—Remsen, Hallinan, 2; Hankinson, 2; Reis, 2; McKelvy,
Balls called—On Reis, 13; on Nolan, 27.
Strikes called—On Nolan, 22; on Reis, 23.
First base on errors—Remsen, Hallinan, Start, 2; Anson, 1; Nelson, 2; Clapp, Shaffer, McKelvy, Nolan, Film, Chicago, 5; Indianapolis, 7.
Bases on called balls—On Nolan, 3; on Reis, 1,
Errors affecting the score—Start, Anson, Cassidy,
Rankinson, Reis, Chicago, 7; Quest, 5; McKelvy, Nolan, Indianapolis, 3.
Loft on base—Chicago, 9; Indianapolis, 8.
Double plays—Remsen and Anson, Quest.
Passed balls—Film, 1.
Umptre—McLean.
The peculiar feature of the start and anson, The peculiar feature of the start and anson and anson, The peculiar feature of the start and anson anson anson and anson and anson anson

leghony, 0.
HORNELLSVILLE, May 16.—Base-ball: Hornell,
7; Crickel, 0.
LYNN, May 16.—Base-ball: Tecumseh, 14;
Live Oak, 0.

Lixington Rack Track, Ky., May 16.—Rain has fallen steadily since 6 o'clock this morning, making the track very muddy and slow.

The first race, the Phænix Hotel stake, for 3-year-olds, one and three-quarter mines, closed, making the purse worth \$2,050.

Before the race Himyar was largely the favorite, and pools were sold leaving him out of the race. The starters were Himyar, McHenry, Solicitor, and a chestnut coit by War Dance. The horses were off promptly, Himyar taking the lead, and, running under a pull throughout the race, was winner with great case in 3:22½; McHenry, second; chestnut coit, third. Solicitor maintained a good position to the fourth quarter, when he ouit.

The second race was for the coit and filly stakes, for 2-year-olds, \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$300 anded, second to save its stake, three-quarters of a mile, thirteen nominations and eight starters. The value of the stake, \$800, was won with greatese by Andax. She proved herself possessed of wonderful speed, having the fifth position at the head of the home-stretch and winning with ease.

Andax.

Listmahs.

2 Listmahs.

2 Listmahs.

5 Provence.

The creditors of William D. Judson, late VicePresident of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes
Railroad, have elected Jose Aymar Assignce in
bankruptcy. The schedules showed liabilities of
\$150,000.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Spring I fill. May 16.—The preparations now
being made for holding the Fair in this city next
September indicates that it will be a grand success
in all respects now contemplated. The Fair assosin all respects now contemplated, the State Binder should discontinue his contract,
and whether the Secretary of State or Commissioners of State Contracts can order him to
continue the same until the contract expires,
July 1, 1879, the Autorney-General to-day decides
that the contractor has the right, if he sees fit,
to proceed with his work until that time, if he is
willing to rely upon the faith of the Legislature to
make the necessary appropriation hereafter to pay
for completing the work until that time.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Henry
O'Rourks. the Communistic striking miner who

Them 1:20.

The mile-heats race was won by Kenny. Time, 1:50, 1:514, 1:53. Tom Bacon won the first heat. Burgoo and Joe Alston distanced.

DETROIT. May 16.—At the Coldwater races, second day, the 2:30 race was won by Buffalo Bill, of Coldwater, in three straight heats. Time—3:15, 3:15, 3:154.

Respect won the three-year-old race. Best time, 3:15. The 2:39 race was closely contested, and the most exciting of the day. Won by Big Soap, of St. Louis. Time—2:404, 2:42, 2:40.

R. LYMAN POTTER, WALKUERI Special Disputch to The Trabusa.

Fr. Wayne, Ind., May 16.—R. Lyman Potter, who is walking from Albany to San Francisco with a wheelbarrow, to win a purse of \$1,000. arrived here to night. He walked from Toledo here, missty-four miles, in three days and a half. He must reach San Francisco by Dec. 10 to get his money. 'He leaves to morrow for Chicago.

THE OAR. Toronto, May 16.—The referee in the Hanlon-Plaisted boat-race says no efficial time was taken, and all bets on time are declared off. Hanlon leaves for Pittsburg the 1st of June.

POLITICAL.

THE CENTRALIA CONVENTION.

vention met at 10 e'clock, with 133 delegates and 300 or 400 outsiders. Tom MacNeely, Chairman of the State Committee, called it to order, and Gustave Von Borebek, of Clinton, was made temof the State Committee, called it to order, and Gustave Von Borebek, of Clinton. was made temporary Fresident. Contests came up from Jasper and Jefferson Counties, which were settled by admitting both delegations. Speeches of a not very callusiastic nature were made by ex-Congressman Crebs, Gen. Parsons, Cronkbite, Etter, Maj, Orendorff, and Jim Robinson. Dr. Newton Caser, of Mound City, was elected permanent President, and Timothy Gruaz and T. F. Bouton Secretaries. John E. Harmon, of Cafro: Hardin, Case, of Clinton; Fred Schell, of St. Clair: S. St. Vrail, of Bandolph; W. G. Forman, of Washington; W. C. Lacrone, of Effingham; W. H. Hall, of Madison; Dr. Garrard, of Lawrence, and Dr. Hanley, of Wayne, were named for Appellate Clerk. On the first ballot. Case received 13, Schell 17, Hall 16, St. Vrail 5. Harmon 25-Forman 18, Lacrone 6, Garrard 20, and Hanley 11. The balloting continued until the seventeenth, when Madison County changed to Harmon, und was immediately followed by the others, and Harmon was nominated. These ballotings carried the Convention to half-past 7. A recess was taken of an hour, after which R. A. D. Wilhanks, of Jefferson; A. K. McCabe, of Gallatin; Richard Spicknall, of White; and Tom Mooneyham, of Franklin, were nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court. Senator McDowell, Frank Youngblood, and Dr. Duff Green made bitter attacks on Wilhanks. The first ballot resulted: Wilhanks, 51; Chanca, 38; Spicknall, 3. On the second ballot a stampede occurred to Chance, who was almost unanimously nominated. Wilbanks takes his defeat terribly, and swears vengeance on his opponents.

THE KEARNEY WAR. THE KEARNEY WAR.

Saw Francisco, May 16.—The Workingmen's State Convention met here to-day. The County Committee faction and Kearney body met in separate halls, with full delegations from the city. The country delegations met by themselves, with the view of deciding with which faction to affiliate. Their action is not yet fully decided, some having entered the Kearney Convention. Others are they

OHIO DEMOCRACY. COLUMBUS. O., May 16.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day decided to issue a call for holding the next convention in this city June 20.

THE CUSTOMS COMMISSION.

Progress of the Inquiry Regarding the Smuggling of Silk and Kid Gloves.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, May 16.—The Customs Commission was in secret session from 19 till 3 o'clock to-day.

Mesers. Leiter and Draun were present, and the only member required to fil the list was the merchant who is to represent New York, Mr. Humphreys. Another appointee declines to serve, and no further appointment is announced as yet. It is thought there may be some feeling in the matter from the fact that no New York merchant was invited to sit with the Commission in other cities, and that here, instead of leaving the Collector to select a representative, as was done at canned meats were made the same as grain. The new rates will go into effect to day.

THE BIGGEST THING OUT.

It will be gratifying to the travelling public to learn that the Atlantic express train which leaves chicago at 5:15 p. m. will hereafter run through to Boston, via the Hoosac Tunnel route, on Sunday, and Portland, via Ayer Junction, at 12:20 p. m. Sunday, and Portland, via Ayer Junction, at 12:20 p. m. Sunday, and Portland, via Ayer Junction, at 12:20 p. m. Sunday, twelve hours in advance of all other routes. A through ear is run from Chicago to Boston, via the Hoosac Tunnel route, at 9 a. m. Sunday, and Portland, via Ayer Junction, at 12:20 p. m. Sunday, twelve hours in advance of all other routes. A through ear is run from Chicago to Boston, via the Hoosac Tunnel route, at 9 a. m. Sunday, twelve hours in advance of all other routes. A through ear is run from Chicago to Boston, via the Hoosac Tunnel route, at 9 a. m. Sunday, twelve hours in advance of all other routes. A through ear is run from Chicago to Boston, via the Hoosac Tunnel route, at 9 a. m. Sunday, twelve hours in advance of all other routes. A through ear is run from Chicago to Boston. When the called to mind thus: In the first the Hoosac Tunnel route, on Sunday twelve hours in advance of all other routes. A through ear is run from Chicago to Boston. When the chicago is almost any circumstant thus. In the first to the Chicasoo in almost any circumstant thus: In the first to the Chicasoo in almost any circumstant who is to represent New York. Mr. phreys. Another appointee declines to serve in the though the last was the chant who is to require to shard the list was the chant who is to require to shard thus: In the first in the first who followed could out, but no his did not not only one hand out, and the first in the first who followed could out, and the heave may be some feeling in the heave men were on bases, with only one hand out, and the first that no New York merchan no further appointment is announced as yet.

The peculiar feature o men retired without helping them any. Here were three chances in one game for a hit to almost pull it out, but no hit, and not even a bluff at one, was made.

Noisa kept up his little game of laming and bruising baismen yesterday. He hit four of also opponents in a cruel and needless manner. This paper believes that it is a bruital and blackgrandly trick. and it is not prepared as yet to credit the statement that so expert a pitcher as Noisa head to have the sympathies of the ball folks.

Among the long list of errors in the game a few good plays shone out. Among the best were Remsen's two catches, especially the first one. Croft also made a spiendid running catch of a foul bound, and Start picked up a low life mod shape.

The same clubs play again to morrow.

Special Diagratch to The Tribuns.

Mitwarker, May 16.—The second game between the Milwankees and Cincinnatia, played the cited of the previous one shaving created an interest in the home club. The score, which stood 12 to 8 in favor of the Milwankees at the ciose, was earned by Mirver, Jones, Kelly, and White did and mention of the rame were a three-base hit by Dalryunde, of the Milwankees, bringing in three men; a long hit by Jones, of the Cincinnatia, by short stoop by Jones, of the Cincinnatia, by hit of the Cincinnatia, and the short stoop by Mirver, Jones, Kelly, and White did not mentioned to the previous one having created an interest in the home club.

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ELIZABETH AND THEO.

A New Mediator Expected to Appear Short-ly—Its Name Not Agreed Upon. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuns. Ngw York, May 17—4 a. m.—The Sun says a

Recial Dispotch to The Tribuna.

New York, May 17—4 a. m.—The Sun says a Plymouth member has lodged a formal complaint against Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Morse in order to have them dropped from the church rolls. Members of the Church Committee are reported in favor of delay, and the feeling is so widely shared among the members that it was apparent there was some special cause. The reason is believed to be a astounding piece of information that they have lately received, and a delay of four or five months msy result in giving the Committee of Plymouth Church and the world certain proofs of Mrs. Tilton's condition when she wrete the confession. This is what the Examining Committee will wait for new. They believe that within the next three months Mrs. Tilton's resunaption of marital relations with Theodore Tilton will be made manifest, and that the infant will be the pledge of restored love between the two. Plymouth Church people were amazed when they first heard of this from what they consider good sources. Some pretend not to believe it, but these are few. Lawyer Shearman said he had heard such was Mrs. Tilton's condition. A matron of Plymouth Church who has seen Mrs. Tilton recently said the report was true, she was condient.

It transpired to-day that Shearman and the Examining Committee knew when Tilton first visued his wife at the Madison-avenue house, the number of time he stopped in the house. On several occasions Shearman learned that Tilton had remained at the house of the Examining Committee will probably wait until fall before they take up the subject of dropping Mrs. Tilton's name from the church-roll.

Use " Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

FURNITURE SALE. Walton House Furniture

At Private Sale at Retail

exterof a New York Herald correspond-te subject of the American manufac-gloves, we find the following passages: the principally assisted in this success, it ed, by the ignorance which prevails at ork Custom-lifeuse, where the apprais-antably believed, here, do not know the between lambekins No. 1 and kid No. 2.

onth has two children, which are likely to become a charge on the county. Scratch a Plymoeth scandar without a flaw, —just such a band as should attack the last of the great Beethoven symphonics.

Prince Arthur is now in command of one hattalion of the Rife Brazade, a position he will shortly vacate to become an Assistant Adjutant-General, "a position which is calculated beyond all others to fit him or a more extensive command." Which means that he will become the figure-head of the army whenever the Duke of Cambridge of the army whenever the Duke of Cambridge of the ex-Queen of Spain, labelia Serunds, are advertised in the New York papers as to be sold at auction in Paris on the late of July and succeeding days. The Collection contains "old jeewiery and tiamonds, neckaces, diadens, sets of gens, streams of damonds, emeralds, pearly, rathes, and sapphires, of exceptional size and quality."

In a New York court, a lawyer named william D. Craft sued Samuel Brown in 1830 for professional mentions, and the proposal for the work with a the head of ying the water judgment of the strength of the proposal for the work with a the proposal for the work with a characteristic proposal size to reduce the proposal for the cream of the proposal for the cream of the proposal for the work with a characteristic proposal for the proposal for the cream of the proposal for the proposal for the cream of the proposal for the proposal for the proposal for the cream of the proposal for the proposal for

The Prince of Wales is taking a deep and

MUSIC.

Astonishing Artistic' Success

If THE TRIBUNE or Collector SMITH had said | Plight of the Orchestra Par Beyond

English language occurred in the course of the investigation of the charges against some of the

officers of the Wisconsin Deaf and Dumb Insti-mtion. The testimony of one witness, a male

mule, was set down as worthless, because it was entirely "nearsay evidence." In view of the fact that the witness could by no possibility

either "hear" or "say," the unntness of the term "hearsay" is obvious. It might more

properly be called "see-motion" evidence.

The New York World puts, with the sme

ness of oil but the sharpness of swords, this question to one of its esteemed contemporaries:

If our esteemed contemporary, the Sun, really thinks the Union is in danger from the inveterate "Receis" of the South, how can it recommend the reduction of the army to 10,000 men?

Months and months ago THE TRIBUNE re

see the New York Sun supporting BEN BUTLER. GRANT, and the Custom-House machine before

1880, and it looks very much now as if THE

The letter of Mr. BAUMAN, architect, put

lithed elsewhere, in regard to the use of Bedford stone for the new City-Hall, is worth a careful

perusal. Mr. B. is an architect whose long ex-

The Democratic scheme in Washington is to

smirch HAYES and at the same time prevent THE TIME from being smudged. They intend to

raise a great stink over carpet-bag frauds in Florida, but not allow any exposure of bull-dozer terrorism in Mississipol.

The Democrats will discover that pottering

ring will neither win the close districts nor

The steam sloop of war Nipsic having been

will shortly be launched at Washington and put

nto commission. Of course she will be re-

"De sun do move, suab," says the Rev. John serm. "Doubt not the sun doth move," said to distinguished William Shakspeare. - Wash-

PERSONALS.

over Republican election " frauds" and con-

title his opinions to great respect.

THIBUNE's anticipations were being realized.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., May 16.—The fickle weather has once more changed and given us a cold, raw It does not dampen the popular ardor much, but it has had a depressing and dirty effect on the decorations, and has sadly bedraggied the fineries that have been on exhibition at the hall during the past two evenings. The matinee this afternoon was none the less largely attended. The programme, though much stronger than that of the first matinee, offered nothing particularly new, except the two movements of Schubert's Unfinished Symphony and Graedner's Capriccio. The other numbers were selections for Mrs. Osgood, Miss Cranch, Miss Cary, and Messrs. Adams, Fritsch, Tagliapietra, and Whitney, who received frequent and hearty expressions of the popular satisfaction. Miss Cary so aroused the audience with her singing of the Handel aria, "Awake, Saturnia!" that she received three recalls and a spirited and

IN THE EVENING

epsired" until she is entirely a new vessel, to death. It would be simply absurd to attempt any detailed description by telegraph that would give the readers of THE TRIBUNE a realization of the colossal orchestration or of the wonderful dramatic intensity o the aria. It is only possible to record

Citizen DAVID CONSOY, an eminent New Tork Communist, has been sent to the Peniten-tiary for eighteen years. And there's room for A wild hope prevalls in England that Russian agents are in the United States trying to buy Theodore Tilton sails to-morrow to visit

The late Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, the rifleman, was twenty years ago plicher of the famous Putnam nine of Brooklyn, and one of the best of his day, if not the very best. must have removed it.
THE VERY MAGNITO The late Prof. Henry made twenty-two inventions and discoveries, not one of which he patented, preferring to leave the fruits of his science for all to profit by who would. Dio Lewis is reported to be ill with con-pestion of the brain and partial paralysis,—so ill that he has had to abandon the management of the big camping party to which allusion was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The daughter of Richard Henry Dana, Jr., Miss Henrietts Dana, has gone over to the Roman Catholic Church. She was the schoolmate

The paupers of Bangor, Me., struck last week because their food was insufficient and their tonaco rations had given out, but a conference was held with the town authorities, and labor—on the town farm—was resumed, a compromise having bon arrived at. Gov. Robinson, of New York, has vetoed all the items of the Supply bill providing law literates for the judicial districts of the State. To his misd there exists no reason why the State should provide lawyers with books any more than it should provide mechanics with tools.

which arise in consequence produce a most comical state of disorder. The working-up of the situations is exceedingly skillful, exhibiting at once abundant humor—humor of a somewhat less broad kind than some recent productions of a similar tone are impregnated with—and good constructive ability. The comedy is one that depends largely for its success in being neatly and evenly acted, and it is not anything extravagant to say that it could hardly have found a more symmetrical representation than was given by the company last evening. There are nine good comedy characters in the piece, and the distribution of the cast was creditable both to the discrimination of the management and to the ability of, the actors. Mr. Charles Stanley took the part of the Res. Herbert Mailland, the Rector whose unfortunate lie led to all the trouble, and he played it with admirable discretion, showing considerable self-restraint in refraining from tingeing the part with burlesque, which would have been a mistake, since the bonest parson is not a comical personage, but merely the centre of a number of comical predicaments. Mr. Roland Reed represented Deacon Hezekiah, the sexton.—the old friend of the pastor, who has a good deal to do in tangling the web,—and he threw into the character some of his characteristically quaint touches which kept the audience in a roar of merriment. A remarkably clever character portrait was drawn, too, by Mr. Harry Pearson as Bernard Rocebuck, a gay old bachelor of overwhelmingly fascinating manners, who is one of the important agents in this game of cross purposes. There is a love scene between him and Mrs. Mailland (Miss Anne Graham) which is as neat a bit of genuine old comedy acting as mything we have seen for some time. But, in fact, his entire performance was marked by that boyant humor which, although occasionally bordering on pure extravaganza, contributed a very important element to the engineer of the piece was all that could have been desired, and no more than the public have been accustomed to a LAURA JOYCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Boston, May 16.—The suit of Laura Joyce, the vocalist and actress, for divorce from her husband, James Valentine Taylor, came up in the Supreme Court to-day, and has already caused more excitement in the theatrical world than anything that has Court to-day, and has already caused more excitement in the theatrical world than anything that has occurred here for years. She alleges cruelty and gross intemperance, particularly when she played Ecangeline at the Globe Theatre, at her husband's request. Her evidence to-day disclosed a precious state of affairs. Her husband made her wear tights, and "showed her off" to the occupants of the green-room. One day, when Arthur Cheney and Lester Wallack were at dinner at her house, Taylor threw her to the floor, bit her in the neck, kneeled upon her chest, and choked her. At Lawrence, he pulled her from the bed by the hair, threw her on the floor, and saturated her with told water. She had no sleen that night, and many other nights. He often threatened her with the revolver, and said that he would "finish" her soon. The counsel for Taylor severely cross-examined her, and read several very affectionate letters addressed to her by the dramatic critic of the Evening Traceler, who procured some railroad passes for her, sine assuming his name. The Taylors kept a splendid establishment in Cambridge, which was the resort of the most noted theatrical people of Boston, and where some jolly reunious have taken place. It cost Taylor from \$15.000 to \$25,000 a year to support his wife and Danucey Mastell, her father. The trial will last several days, and some rich developments are looked for.

NORTH TROY, Vt., May 16.—A body of strangers is encamped in the woods near this place. They are all Irishmen, well dressed, and intelligent. Accessions are being made to the camp almost hourly. The Canadian militia has been called out, and there seems to exist a feeling along the border that the immediate invasion of Canada by a large army of Fenians is more than probable. The Effect of Resumption on the Currency in Circulation.

The Produce Markets Steadler --- Wheat and Corn Easier-Little Change in Other Grain.

Hogs and Provisions Tend Downward --- Stocks of Pork Product.

FINANCIAL.

The business of the day among the banks was rithout any new features. The demand for loans was anything but active. Board of Trade trans-ctions are not extensive, and the calls for loans on lighter than in the active packing season. is in the height of the spring trade, and the of-gs of commercial paper are consequently ler. Rates of discount are 6@10 per cent.

York exchange was sold between banks at 60 25c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were \$2,600,000. THE CAUSE OF THE PANIC.
spondent of the New York Daily Bulletin

prrespondent of the New York Duty Burners a new theory of the causes of the last carcial crisis, whose devastating effects have so widely felt. The universality of the collapse him to reject all the local American causes as the protective. ads him to reject all the local American causes asred for it, such as the currency, the protective
riff, nolitical disturbances, etc. He finds its prime
over in the revolution in communication and
ansportation consequent upon the rapid extenno of telegraph lines all over the world and their
nuection by submarine cables—the vast increase
steamship traffic and the opening of the Suez
nal, whereby the products of the world were
rown on the markets weeks, months, and even
rear sooner than they otherwise would have been.
its theory is illustrated by the change in the East
dia cotton trade. It is but ten years ago that
tton grown in India was taken, often in the seed. n in India was taken, often in the seed, Madras and Bombay. This required , and the preparations for shipping consumed deal of time. The voyage to England was around the Cape of Good Hope in slow vesthat took six or eight months to reach Liver ast took six or eight months to reach LiverBy the time the cotton had been manufacinto goods in Lancashire, and reconveyed to
not less than two years generally elapsed,
his is amazingly changed. The cotton
arried to Bombay by railroad instead
allock carts, shipped through the Suez
instead of by the Cape of Good
and, passing through the looms of Manre, returns to India in cloth in jess than half
the consumed under the former system. The consumed under the former system. The clares that this acceleration has been such east one full India cotton crop has been marketed, made into goods, and thrown on the mar-ket of the world ahead of time. Or, to state the case differently, the world has, during the last five or eight years, taken one crop of India cotton (and consumed it, for the stock is less by about 500, 000 s than it was four years ago) more than has

ion drawn is that the world has not producing too much, but has marketed more thas produced. The writer thinks the full of the revolution has been felt, and that, as ther considerable improvement can be made apportation, all that now remains is that elty, and are interesting, even if they can-

mand general assent.

IPTION WILL INCREASE THE CURRENCY. or Ferry, of Michigan, argued with force in the against the repeal of the Resumption the full performance of that law would inhen the Resumption act was passed the aggre-te of gold, greenbacks, silver, and National nik notes was \$804,766,485. By the 1st of May ant of United States notes out-

351, 709, 559

. \$820, 179, 718 mium has greatly added to the purchasing power of the paper now affeat. The repeal of the Re-sumption act would reduce the circulating measum by the amount of \$150,000,000 of gold and silver that would retire from use. On Jan. 1, 1879, Senator Ferry calculates the available currency

will be:
The amount of United States notes then
outstanding and in the Treasury, say. \$340,000,000
National Hank notes outstanding them. \$25,000,000
Cold in the Treasury. 188,000,000
Eliver in the Treasury. 25,000,000

A total of \$570,000,000
This is \$50.000,000 more than was on hand when the preparations for resumption began.
THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR IN CHICAGO.

when the preparations for resumption began.

THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago Sab-Treasury has received altogether \$80,000 of the new silver deliars, of which all but \$7,000 have been disbursed. The applications for them foot up from \$1,000 to \$15,000 a day.

Under the instructions of the Treasury Department, they have been issued discriminatingly, so as to be widely distributed. This has been accomplished by limiting the amount given to each applicant, and by declining to give them to persons who would hoard them, sell them at a premium, or return them immediately to the Sub-Treasury for customs duties. They have been used to some extent in paying coupons. In cases where it is necessary to pay small amounts of a few dollars in coin to bondholders, the silver dollar is used in preference to the gold dollar, as more convenient to handle and less likely to be lost. The amount remaining on hand at the Sub-Treasury is small and likely to be exhausted in a few days. No advices have been received of further shipments to this point from the Mint, but it is expected that the Treasury Department will keep a supply here to meet all demands. In the nature of things, the time must come in a few weeks or months when it will cease to be any object to the Treasury Department to a take any discrimination about the circulation of gold and silver. Curiosity to see the new coins has not yet been work away. Currency, aithough more convenient to carry, is brought every day to be exchanged for

Curiosity to see the new coins has not yet been worknaway. Currency, although more convenient to carry, is brought every day to be exchanged for silver dollars by shop-keepers, employers of labor, and others who want to use them as a novelty.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AT NEW ORLHANS.

Not in years have we observed a more hopeful feeling in business and commercial centres than has been apparent since the rendering of the decision in the railroad case by the Supreme Court. On the instant, local securities were depressed thereby, but the rebound is very marked. The event is regarded as rendering it certain that New Orleans is not only to have one but two roads to Texas, both to be completed at an early day. The promise is of increased trade and prosperity; and, furthermore, the decision is practically a judicial finding of the measure of the State debt, and a suarantee against its further augmentation. Under this view, new State consols have reacted, and, from an extreme depression to 75%, have advanced to 764,627. The railroads mean prosperity, prosperity means an ingrovement in the value of properties, with better revenues and a soander fiscal position of the State Government.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

Gold and silver dollars were 100% @100% in greenbacks.

Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds were strong.
State securities were steady. One of the leading features of the day in financial circles was the large investment demand for good securities. Business in Government bonds was very heavy at advancing prices, the market closing at the best figures of the day. Railway mortgages were also in active demand by investros, and prices were firmly maintained. Stocks were strong and higher, and at one time

Stocks were strong and higher, and at one time prices showed an advance of % to 1½, the latter New York Central. Rock Island was also conspicuous, selling up to 108. A declaration of divideads on both common and preferred shares of the Northwestern Railway, and the fact that the earnings of the road for the first tweive days of May show an increase of \$130,000, had a favorable influence on the market. Closing quotations were in many instances the highest of the day. The Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the common and 3½ on the preferred stock. After paying these dividends the officers of the Company estimate that there will be a surplus of nearly 3½ per cent on common stock. The transfer books will be closed the 18th of June and reopened on the 29th, and the dividend will be paid on the 27th. The examings of the Western Union Telegraph Company increased \$20,000 for the past week compared with the same week of last year. Transactions aggregated 108,000 shares, of which 3,000 were New York Central, 2,000 Eric, 15,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 11,000 Northwestern common, 15,000 preferred, 5,000 Rock Island, 20,000 St. Paul preferred, 24,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Ohio, and 5,500 Western Union.

Silver bars, 117% currency, and 117% gold.

Central, 3,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Ohio, and 6,500 Western Union.

Silver bars, 1174 currency, and 11746 gold.

Silver coin, 14,0214 per cent discount.

Money market easy at 3.

Prime mercantile paner, 425.

Customs receipts, \$342,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$127,000.

Clearings, \$21,000.000.

Sterling dull; long, 485; short, 4874.

Coupons, 81. 108 New 448 1084.

Coupons, 83. 109 104 New 4 per cents. 10946

Coupons, 83. 109 104 New 4 per cents. 10946

Coupons, 83. 109 104 New 4 per cents. 10946

Coupons, 84. 109 Coupons. 1095

Coupons, 85. 1096 1040s, reg. 10946

Coupons, 86. 109 Coupons. 1095

New Ss. 1096 1040s, reg. 10946

Western Union Tel., 81946. C. G. C. & 1. 2644

Quicksilver. 16 New Jersey Central 1946

Mariposa ptd. 1015 Wabash 133

Adams Express 103 Ft. Wayne. 30

Wells-Fargo. 30

Wells-Fargo. 30

Wells-Fargo. 30

Hariem. 474 A. & P. Telegraph. 21

Michigan Central 445 Missourl Pacific. 30

Hariem. 475 A. & P. Telegraph. 21

Michigan Central 445 Missourl Pacific. 30

Hariem. 476 A. & P. Telegraph. 21

Michigan Central 445 Missourl Pacific. 30

Hariem. 476 A. & P. Telegraph. 21

Michigan Central 445 Missourl Pacific. 30

Tennessee es, old. 30 Virginia, new... Tennessee es, bew. 35% Missouri, 6s.... Virginia 6s, old. 26 SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, May 16. - Following quotations at the Stock Board:

Intions at the Stock Board:

74 Julia Consolidated.
54 Justicek

54 Justicek

54 Justicek

67 114 Leopard.
3 Mexican

154 Northern Belle.
214 Ophir.
224 Ophir.
234 Overman

1254 Raymond & Fly.
235 Oserra Nevada.
24 Silver Hill

7 44 Union Consolidated.
234 Yellow Jacket. d declares a dividend of Sa.

Eareka Consolidated declares a dividend of \$a.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

May 18.—Gold, 101@101¼.

Sight exchange on New York & premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers bill, 480½.

POREIGN.

London, May 16.—Proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to the liabilities, 37½; last week, 35½.

Consols, money, 96 3-16; account, 96¼.

United States bonds: 65s, 104½; 67s, 108½; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 106½.

Erie, 12½; preferred, 32.

The following shows the price for consols to-day in London, for money or on account, at the hours named: 11:30 a.m., 961-16; 1:30 p.m. 961-16; 3:30 p.m., money, 96 3-16; account, 96¼. The Times says the recent advance in the price of consols is partly due to purchases for the July dividend, in consequence of declining discount rates, and the searcity of commercial paper.

The builton in the Bank of England 2304, 000 during the past week.

Panis, May 16—1:30 p. m.—French rentes, 109 francs 7 Ocentimes; 4 p. m., French rentes, 109 francs 97% centimes.

The specie in the Bank of France increased 16,—Anxing the past week.

REAL ESTATE. The fo'lowing instruments were filed for record

Thursday, May 16:

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, May 16:

Campoell av, n e cor of Congress at, w f, 50x 125 ft, improved, dated May 14 (Edwin A. Rillot to Stephen II. Ladd).

Rillot to Stephen III. Ladd).

Rillot to Stephen II. Ladd).

Rillot to Stephen II. Ladd).

Rillot to Stephen II. Ladd).

Rillot to Ste

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for May

Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

Receipts. Adipments. | 1875. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

yesterday making arrangements to receive seeds from Chicago, instead of from London, England, as heretofore; and a gentleman from London yesterday stated that in his city there is a growing preference for our breadstuffs and pork meats, as well as for American dry goods.

During the month of April there were sold upon the Eigin Board of Trade 17,554 boxes of cheese, aggregating 743, 286 pounds, and of butter, 184, 220 pounds, —representing a money value of \$127, 619, 13. The total sales since January foot up \$419, 287, 16.

The leading produce markets were not very

619.13. The total sales since January foot up \$419,287.16.

The leading produce markets were not very active yesterday, and steadier. Provisions and hogs averaged easier, the latter being again in liberal supply. Wheat and corn were also easier, in sympathy with advices from abroad, while other grain was firm. Consols were quoted higher, which was supposed to indicate a growing confidence in a peaceful solution of the long pending Eastern question, and there was apparently no strength in breadetuffs in Great Britain, while our receipts were rather large, with steadier weather, though not clear skies. Hence little disposition to operate on the long side of futures. There was a fair shipping demand for grain, partially due to the fact that it was expected rail freights will be higher on all business contracted for to-day. It higher on all business contracted for to-day. It was reported that rail carriers had resolved to make a strong effort to be "virtuous," and expected to

a strong effort to be "virtuous," and expected to be "correspondingly happy."

Quiet prevailed in dry-goods circles. Only a few buyers were to be seen, and most of the orders received by mail were for small amounts. For the season, nowever, a fair average business is in progress, and little fault-flading is heard. Groceries were in good demand, and generally firm. The leading staples, such as coffees, tess, sugars, and rice were curtous at the season are season. and rice, were quite active, and were strong at fully previous rates. There was a somewhat firmer narket for choice and fancy grades of butter-a esult of the freer shipping mor rement of the past market for the poorer qualities remains un-improved. Cheese was again quoted dull and weak under increasing supplies. Receipts were never before so large at this stage of the season, and if the present rate of supply is to be accepted as an indication of the character of the season's receipts, prices may be expected to rule very low. In the dred-fruit market there was at this time of year, which is accounted for by the exceptionably low prices of provisions. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted as before. Prices of leather, bagging, and tobacco were unchanged.

'oal and wood remain dull. The lumber market was fairly active yesterday, and steady. The yard market is steadier than ten lays ago, in consequence of the large reduction of the stock and reports that many log drives in Wisonsin are in danger of being hung up. The offerconsin are in canger of oreing nating any. The orier-ings of cargoes were small, and sold readily to the city buyers at unchanged prices. Hardware was steady. The demand for the higher grades of hay was fair, and the market strong, the offerings being light. Seeds were quiet, except a fair trade in small lots from store. Hides, hops, wool, and broom-corn were quiet and unchanged. Green fruits were plenty, and in fair request at former prices. Potatoes were

Lake freights were more active, but generally quoted weak, and some called them dull. The current rate was about 1%c on corn to Buffalo. some carriers were unwilling to accept that figure, but others did. Room was taken for about 318,-000 bu corn and 15,000 bu oats. Through rates by lake and canal were tame at 7½c

for corn and 8%c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 9%c for corn to New York and 10%c for do to Boston. York and 10%c for do to Boston.

Rail freights were active at figures not reported, but understood to be on the basis of 18c per 100 Bs on grain to New York. Some shippers contracted for room in the belief that they would not be able to obtain equally low terms to-day.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

May 16-Receipts: Flour, 7,126 brls; wheat, 310,910 bu; cora, 149,650 bu; oats, 78,840 bu; orn-meal, 755 pkgs; rve. 10,400 bn; barley. 1, 100 bu; malt, 7, 975 bu; pork, 635 pkgs; beef, 780 pkgs; cut meats, 1, 425 pkgs; lard, 896 pkgs whisky, 692 bris. Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,500 bris; wheat, 255,000 bu; corn, 210,000, bu; rye, 52,-

The following table shows the amount of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates named:

The following table exhibits the stock of provisions in Chicago on the dates named as reported to the Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Articles.

15, | April 15, | May 15, | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. |

Withdrawn from storeduring Wednesday for city consumption: 1. 152 on wheat, 791 bu corn, 127 bu re, 1,092 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 113 cars No. 1 bard wheat, 21 cars No. 2 do. 4 cars No. 1 soft spring, 115 cars No. 2 do. 4 cars No. 3 do. 1 car rejected (280 wheat); 6 cars yellow corn, 123 cars and 4,100 bu high mixed, 11 cars new do. 6 cars new mixed, 353 cars No. 2 corn. 115 cars and 5,000 bu rejected, 3 seemed less axious to sell st a further decline. Some of them professed to believe that the bottom had about been reached, and there were rumors to the effect that strong parties were about to take hold of pork, which received partial confirmation in the afternoon. Liverpool reported a further decline in the prices of tong and short clears.

Mass Poux—Was less active, and declined 71/40 loc per byl., closing 71/40 loc by seller July at \$8.05(8.08.124; 15.750 bris seller July at \$8.2568.30: 2.250 bris seller August at \$8.06(8.124; 15.750 bris seller July at \$8.2568.30: 2.250 bris seller August at \$8.06(8.124; 15.750 bris seller July; \$8.4568.75; and 1.800 bris spot at the condition of recent arrivals of corn is very bad, and good corn is very scarce. *We heard of a case where some New Orleans corn sold at 12s per quarter. The freight was 9s, and expenses nearly 2s; consequently the owner got about 1s per quarter for his produce."

A gentleman from New Zealand was in this city

Loose, part cured. 23.50 feet. Land sh. Short Loose, part cured. 23.50 feet. 105. clears. clears. clears. Short Loose, part cured. 23.50 feet. 105. clears. clears. clears. 105. feet. 105.

Long clears quoted at \$4.35 loom. The Comberiands. 44,656 boxed: long-cut hams, 64,67c boxed; aweet-pickted hams, 66,616c for 18 and 15. In averages; green shoulders, 34,62. May be a sum averages; green shoulders, 34,62. May be averages; green shoulders, 34,62. May be a sum averages; green shoulders, 34,62. May be averages; green shoulders, 34,62. May be a sum averages; green shoulders, 34,62. May be averages; green shoulders, 34,62. May be

BREADSTUFFS. PLOUR—Was in moderate demand on local account, and firmly held. There was some shipping inquiry for superflues, but few offered, as that grade of flour is in very light stock. Sales were reported of 350 bris winters, chiefly on private terms; 1,000 bris spring extra, partily at \$4.90@5.25; 125 bris rye flour, partly at \$3.10. Total, 1,475 bris. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$8.00@6.50; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.00@5.75; choice to flow spring.

partly at \$4.90(35.25; 125) bris rye flour, partly at \$3.10. Total, 1,475 bris. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.00(36.50); good to prime brands of winters, \$5.00(36.50); good to prime brands of winters, \$5.00(36.50); good to prime spring, \$5.25(35.75); fair to good spring. \$4.75(36.25); low spring, \$4.00(44.50); fair to good Minnesotia spring, \$5.75(66.50); good to prime springs, \$6.50(36.50); low grade, \$2.75(36.50); patent springs, \$6.50(36.50); low grade, \$2.75(36.50); low grad

No. 2 at \$2\cline{c}\$: 800 bu No. 3 at 37c; 2,800 bu freed at or est-side; 3,400 bu by sample at 29\cap 700 on track. Total, 1,000 bu.

Wheat—Sales 85,000 bu at \$1.10\cap for May and \$1.07\cap 66.10\cap 67 br June.

Corn—110,000 bu at 40\cap 6c for May and 40\cap 40\cap 6c for June.

Lard 500 tos seller June at \$6.75.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of 2,250 bris at \$8.10

68. 12\cap for June and \$8.27\cap 68.30 for July.

Lard was quiet, with sales of 1,250 tos at \$6.72\cap 66. 12\cap 67 do 100 to 100 to

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERIAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and easy. The stock here, it is said, is not large, but the spring trade has been slack, and holders are anxious to unload. Quotations for small lots are as follows: Strictly green hurl. 5½68c; red-tipped do, 525½c; green brush that will work itself, 525½c; red and red-tipped on the strictle trades and red-tipped on the strictle trades and red-tipped on the strictle trades and sections and sections and sections are sections. The stock here. It is said, as not large, but the serving trace of the control of

24g25c; pepper, 15M2104c; lutimeg, No. 1. 35c8 81.0; Calculta singer, 10d11c.

So.P.—True Blue, 5½c; German mottled, 5¼c; Blue Lily, 5½c; White Lily, 5½c; White Blossom, 6½c; Savon Imperial, 5½c.

HAY—The higher grades were in fair request and frm. The receipts were small. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, \$10.00810.25; No. 3 do, \$9.00; mixed, \$8.00; paland prairie, \$8.7669.25; No. 1 prairie, \$7.00, slough.

Total 1.00 a serson Notes and and uniformity well sustained serve weighting only seaterly set are as corresponding increase. The feet are as corresponding increase. The feet are as a corresponding increase increase was a corresponding increase. The feet are as a corresponding increase increase weighting from Loudo to 1.50 for a serson. Sales to feed a feet as a corresponding increase. The feet are as a corresponding increase increase weighting from Loudo to 1.50 for a serson. Sales to feed a feet as a corresponding increase increase weighting from Loudo to 1.50 for a serson. Sales to feed a feet as a corresponding increase increase weighting from Loudo to 1.50 for a serson. Sales to feed a feet as a corresponding increase increase weighting from Loudo to 1.50 for a serson. Sales to feet a feet as a corresponding increase increase weighting from Loudo to 1.50 for a serson. Sales to feet a feet as a f

LUMBER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES rade: Liverpool, May 16.—Prime mess pork, Eastern, 53s Western, 46s. Bacon—Cumberiands, 26s; short ribs, 26s éd; long clear, 24s éd; short clear, 25s éd; snoulders, 21s. Hams, 35s. Lard, 36s. Prime mess beef, 79s; India mess beef. 88s; extra India mess, 103s. Cheese, 82s. Tallow, 38s.
LONDON, May 18.—Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn frm. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 28s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow. Cargoes of copi off caset are mostly in bad condition.

corn off caost are mostly in bad condition.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, May 16-11:30 a.m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 208
6d: No. 2, 25s 6d.

GBAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 11s 3d;
spring. No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 9d; white, No. 1, 11s
5d; No. 2, 11s; club, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 3d.
Corn-New. No. 1, 25s 9d; old, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2,
27s 3d.

Provisions-Pork, 46s. Lard, 36s 3d. Liverpool. May 1d-Latest.—Corrow—Quiet at 6 66:4d; sales 10.000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American. 6,000.

BEKADSTUFFS-California white wheat, 11s@11s 5d; Birkadstupps—California white wheat, 11s611s 5d; do No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, as 9d@10s 4d; do winter, 11s 3d@11s 4d. Plour—Western canal, 25s 6d@ 26s 6d. Corn—New, 25s 6d; old, 27s 3d@27s 9d. Oats—American, 3s 2d. Barley—American, 3s 3d. Peas—Canadian, 35s 6d. Clover-Serd—American, 40s@42s. Provisions—Mess pork, 45s. Prime mess beef, 78s. Lard—American, 36s. Bacon, long clear, 25s; short clear, 25s 9d.

CHEESE-Fine American, GPa. Tallow-984.
Petroleum-Spirits, 7s; refined, 9s 9d.
Linsked Oil—27s.
RESIN-Common. 5s; pale, 12s.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—24s 6d@25s.

PETROLEUM-Refined. 96 3d@98 6d. ANTWERP, May 15. -PETROLEUM-268 3d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

BALTIMORE. May 10.—FLOUR—Steady; demand fair

BALTIMORE. May 16.—FLOUR—Steady; demand fair and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and lower; Pennsylvania red.
\$1.27a:1.29; No. 2 winter red Western, spot and May, \$1.25; June, \$1.29; Let; July, \$1.29. Com—Western—Dull and easier; Western mixed, spot and May, \$0\formalfor June, \$10: July, \$5\formalfor Com—Western—Dull and easier; Western mixed, spot and May, \$0\formalfor June, \$10: July, \$5\formalfor Com—Western—Juli and Granged.

11.47—Dull and dunchanged.
11.47—Dull and weak; Western choice, 14015c.
PWIFOLEUM—Firmer; refined, 11c.
Copyrac—Firm and unchanged.
WHISKY—Dull at \$1.06 for jobbing lots.
RECOUTES—Flow 12.800 bris; wheat, Bt. 000 bu; corn.
125.003 bu; coats, 4.000 bu.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, dull; cotton, \$4d; 50ur, 28 sig grain, 8.04.
PHILADRIPHIA. May 16.—FLOUS—Market dull and weak; supers, \$3.50; extra, \$4.50; Fennsylvania ismily, \$5.0063.50; Minnesota do, \$5.266.25; high graices, \$6.50; \$6.50; Ninnesota do, \$5.266.25; high graices, \$6.50; Soly, 50; Minnesota do, \$5.266.25; high graices, \$6.50; July, 504c; August, \$1\formalfor Conton.

Market dull; white Western, 34635c; mixed do, 320
35c. Rye—Market dull at \$5.667c.
PROVISIONS—Market dull and weak. Mess pork, \$7.505.25; high graices, \$6.50; July, 504c; August, \$1\formalfor Conton.

BUTTER—Western 16eevre, 15607c; creamery, 180
21c. Super—Vestern 16eevre, 16606c Western 16eevre, 16606c Western 16600c.

LUMBER.

The offerings of cargoes were small yesterday, and sold readily to city buyers, who seem disposed to take hold at current prices and pile the lumber. Seven or eight cargoes sold at former figures, and only the late arrivals were left over. Joists and scantiling were quoted at \$7.7568.00. common inch at \$8.5068.00, and medium at \$9.50610.50. Lath were steady at \$1.259 1.35 and shingles at \$2.0062.25. Sales were reported of:

Cargo schr Coral, from Duck Lake, 35.000 ft common at \$9.50; 65.000 ft coarse piece stuff at \$7.50; 75.000 A shingles at \$2.15.

Cargo schr George L. Seaver, from Muskegon, 170,-000 ft piece stuff at \$7.75.

Cargo schr George L. Seaver, from Muskegon, 170,-000 ft piece stuff at \$7.75.

Cargo schr George L. Seaver, from Muskegon, 180, 000 ft piece stuff at \$7.75.

Cargo schr George L. Seaver, from Muskegon, 170,-000 ft piece stuff at \$7.75.

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Cargo schr George L. Seaver, from Muskegon, 170,-000 ft pi

CINCINNATI, O., May 18.—COT 104c.
FLOUR-Good demand; prices a shade higher;
5. 206.25.
Wheat Demand fair and market a

nchanged.
WHINEY—Steady, with a fair demand at \$1.02.
BUTTER—Dull and dropping.
LINEERD OIL—Steady at 57,000c. LOUISVILLE. May 16.-COTTON-Firm and higher at

10%c. FLOUR-Firm and unchanged. GRAIN-Whest-Quiet: red, \$1.16@1.17; at \$1.20. Corn steady; white, 45c; mixed, Market dull, white, 32c; mixed, 31c. I Market dull; white, 32c; mixed, 31c. Rys—Mark dull at 60c. HAY—Quiet at \$9,00@11.00. PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$9.00. Lare—Pens fair and market firm; choice leaf theree, \$7,75; doke \$8,25. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, 35, clear rib, \$4.87%,95.12%. Bacon steady; shoulders, 35, \$4,20; clear rib, 54@5%c. Hams, sugar-cored, 39, 9%c.

\$4. 20; clear rib. 54(20)56. Hams, sugar-cured 75. 546.

Wattsky—Quiet but steady at \$1.03.

NEW OBLEANS.

NEW OBL

OSWEGO, May 16.—GRAIN—No. 1 Milwankes dish wheat held at \$1.25. Corn—Western mixed steady at 52c. PEORIA. May 16.—HIGHWINES—Easy; sales 50 bris s \$1.02%; 100 bris at \$1.03.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, La., May 16.—COTTON.

2,700 bales; ordinary, 8%c; good ordinary, 9%:; low middling, 19%c; middling, 11%c; good middling, 11%c; receipts, act. 485; gross, 774; exports to Grass Britain, 15, 738; to the Continent, 249; coastwise, 2 20;

Britain, 15, 738; to the Continent, 249; coastwise, 2, 201, stock, 89, 438.

Galveston, May 16.—Cotton—Firm: middle, 1016c; net receipts, 237 bales; sales, 820; exporacoustwise, 1, 237.

Mobile, May 16.—Cotton—Strong; middling, 101; net receipts, 586 bales; sales, 500; exports coastwise, 201. 10½c; net receipts, 110 bales; saies, 100, SAVANNAH, May 16.—COTTON—Strong: middling, ice net receipts, 317 bales; saies, 200; exports coastwins

CLEVELAND, May 16.—PETROLEUM-Market fru: standard white, 110 test, 914c standard white, 110 test, 936
Ott. Cltr., May 16.—Perrolleum—Market opened
steady, with sales at \$1.39%; advanced to \$1.49%,
closing at \$1.40 bid; shipments, 27,600 bris; sverage,
28,700; transactions, 240,600.
Pittsburg, Pa., May 16.—Petrolleum—Steady;
crude, \$1.40 at Parker's; refined quiet and firm at 1136
at 1146 Philadelphita delivery.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Business continues quist in nearty all departments. Wide prints jobbing fresly at irregular prices; low-priced shirting prints in fair demand; cotton goods in light request at first hand; stable ginghams in steady demand, but dress spise quiet; cotton dress goods dull; heavy woolens, men's wear, in moderate request.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 16. - SPIRITS TURPRITIES -Firm at 27c.

NORTHWESTERN IOWA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHAMPAION. Ill., May 9.—As your paper has a large circulation among farmers and the working classes of the West, and as there are many among them at this time looking for homes in the more Western States, where lands are cheaper, the writer addresses you in the hope that through your

Schame Raw actively sought and quoted firm at 75-16e for fair and 74e for good refining Cuba musc-vador refined in good request. With cut look quoted at Wirnsax-Very dull; quoted nominal at \$1.0021.05e.

Wirnsax-Very dull; quoted nominal at \$1.0021.05e.

Wirnsax-Very dull; quoted nominal at \$1.0021.05e.

Friest Genand for accommodation mainly from the grain interests; for Liverpool, engagements included ward shipment at 20 ble por 11,000 to be seen for the property of the p

SOUTH-SIDE ASSESMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Curcaso, May 16.—I am being advised of the fast that unauthorized persons are going about among some of our best business-houses, and stating that they can "fix" their assessment for them so that it will be less than the law directs it shall be, and out of proportion with other business-houses. To all those firms I will simply say, that I am essentiantly being posted in regard to these matters, and the names of firms who are allowing themselves to be tampered with in this likesal manes are known to me. And, furthermore, that all such returns or achedules will not be received at this office; and that I shall avail myself of all the provisions of the law in regard to administering oaths and the examination of witnesses. An still further, any of my deputies who are found violating their oaths in any such way will be discharged at once. All good citizens are requested to report.

A Prudent Person.

London Truth.

A friend of mine went a few days back to mine went a

A Prudent Person.

London Truth.

A friend of mine went a few days back to have a tooth stopped. The dentist advised him that he had better have the tooth taken out, and assured him that he would feel no pain if he took laughing gas.

"But what is the effect of the gas?" saked my friend. "It simply makes you totally insensible," remarked the deutlst: "you don't know anything that takes place."

My friend submitted; but just previous to the gas being administered he out his hand in his pocket and pulled out his money. "Oh, don't trouble about that now," said the dentist, thinking he was going to be taid his fee. "Not at all," remarked the patient; "I was simply going to see how much I had before the gas took effect."

Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

MARINE BUFFAI BUFFALO, May 16.—Chart and cement to Cleveland, at board: Amaranthe, cinders, caro, at 25c. Clearances for twenty-fo o'clock—Props Oneida, mds.
K. Fairbank, mdse; Wint.
Passaic, Bay City; sobre El
Horn, 1, 200 brls cement, 60

Horn. 1, 200 brls cement, & Rosey and Frankie Wilcox, 400 brls cement, Sandusk Bilwaukee; Brooklyn, Dunnaw; barge O. Cromwell. Ba. Westward—Props Californ ledo; Empire, Oswego to To. treal to Chicago; Albion. P. Sault; barks Typo. T. H. Houghton, Chariotte to Milw Toronto to Kincardine; Erie Kincardine Oliver Marriott. Bangsiore, Kingston to Chica to Buffalo; Huron, Toronto, Toronto to Black River; J. Toronto to Black River; J. Owego to Cleveland, a Genicago; James Wadd, Cella, Toronto to Ashtabut to Kingsville; Pride of Amquette; Falmonth, Chicago cago to Milwankee; John Cleveland; Lem Bilsworth, go; H. B. Morse, Charlotte to Fairhaven to Chicago; Den cago; Republic, Clayton to Wind, Darlington to Clevels ton to Detroit; Charger, Chmaica, Charlotte to Milwank housie to Detroit; M. Bed City; O. M. Bond, Fairhaw Col. Cook, Hattle Wells, a densburg to Cleveland; Chicago; E. Fitzgerald, O. Hattle Howard, Kingston to Oswego to Toledo: Vienn River, Lake Huron; New Cleveland; Jennie White, E. M. Carrington, Thronk Atwater, Oswego to Chicago Toledo; Guiding Star, de Eastward—Props Canada Montreal; Argyle, Chicago York, Toledo to Ogdensburg on to do; bark Graham energic to Metcalfe.

THE RATES wonder that the Captains of and Moonlight were ordered to lay up those vessels up Other craft are already in c The railroad freight agen ing any further contracts i they have maintained for t

another agreement yests figures on grain to N figures on grain to N 100 lbs; to Philadelph more, 17c; and to rates take effect be gratifying news to vess-hoped that the arrangement increase the lake rate and the traffic that legitimatel cutthroat policy of the ralis mischief already, and the rived benefit from the lo years. The schr Adirondack has
Detroit for temporary reus
was stove in in the Wellam
The steam barge Yosen
Wedneeday in a disabled o
her crank-pin and bursted
Angust Olson, a sailor o
ble, lost three fingers lately
in the tackle of a block wh
self from being washed ove
The schr lida Keith, cos
sground opposite Cheboy
Tuesday, but was pulled of
without damage.

A Collingwood dispatch
mate of the steam barge
board from that craft, and
May, about twelve miles o
During a high wind at 6
scow F. L. Jones missed I
jibboom into one of the 1
damage done. She was rel NAUTICAL

Grain freights were more Change yesterday. Corn rate equivalent to 14c to I rates were 74 c for corn.

MARQUETER, Mich., Margueter, Mich., Margueter, Mich., Margueter, Mich., Margueter, Mich., Margueter, Margueter, Mich., Margueter, Ma Cleared—Props S. Chan est Citv; schrs H. S. Bro H. Kimbail. Passed Down—Prop Cit In Port—Prop Mystic, w Wind—West, light.

The stmr John A. D. Tuesday-according to a for the alleged sinking of weeks ago. The lost Chicago Lumber Compan St. 000. Mat Engelman owner of the Dix. Effort mitter, so it was repefailed, and hence the leg CLEVE CLEVELAND, O., May 1

THE DIX-EXPR

of vessels are made from quotably higher, charter to 40c, the former rate for Cape Horn, 750 tons, wa cago at 40c. MILW

Special Dispatel
Mil.WAUKEE, May 16
and unchanged, 24, 224
on wheat to Buffalo.
Charters—To Buffalo.
40,000 bu wheat on Ball
Buffalo, schr Granger, 2 NAVIGATI A new rudder was pu

with the cargo of deals chartered. A strong wind blew for from Lake Ontario yes vessel of that line to rethis season. The large steamship I four-masted schr Asent the barge Lathrop Lime-Kiln Crossings, a terday morning, both it for Buffalo on owner's a

She schr Sunrise has The new schr St. Louiday.

A fleet of seventeen from Oswego Monday.

Buffalo has a prospect clerk,

A new mast was put at Milwaukee Tuesday several cargoes of ice arrived at Cleveland papers than the fastest boat on Ashe will average twenty tuesday are towing ver faste fluron for \$50, at this side of the first-ne from \$35 to \$50.

It is reported that the bor in the Saginaw V. The steam wreckingate the furon, to raise the sunken schr Empires the run back in seven hutes, with but thirty put The tug R. L. Anthow wankee for Post Wash for the Government drechannel at that point before proceeding to \$1. The Nilwaukee Wissingular, but in ne proposed to the propo

quiet; No. 2 red. \$1.1401.15; July. 0 asked. Corn steady at 4056410. e, 8sc. : Aboulders. \$3,5064.70. Lard, \$8.0.67.50. Lard, \$8.0.67.50. Lard, \$8.0.67.50. Lard, \$8.0.67.50. Lard, \$1.000 Lard

PEORIA.

y 16.—Highwines—Easy; sales 50 bris at COTTON.

PETROLEUM

TURPENTINE.

may impair tacts that shall be of value as named. The States of Kansas and through extensive advertising by the sessing land-grants, have become well the advantages offered to those looked location in those States cannot be interested the sessing attention has been directed ties nearer home, where lands are tier, and in close proximity to the best central Northern lows offers, in the mion, as choice arable and grazing are to found on the condity of the sessing attention has been directed ties nearer to found on the condity of the sessing are to found on the condity of the sessing are requisited to successful agriculture. Other States may possess peculiar in some things, but not in all the condity of the sessing the profitable cultivation of corn and its, but is equally as good for successful agriculture. The sequelity of the sequelity as good for successful agriculture, the sequelity as good for successful agriculture, the sequelity as good for successful agriculture, the sequelity of the seque

TH-SIDE ASSESSMENTS.

The Editor of The Tribune.

Ay 16.—I am being advised of the fact

trized persons are going about among

test business-houses, and stating that

to their assessment for them so that

s than the law directs it shall be, and

from with other business-houses. To

as I will simply say, that I am con
se of firms who are allowing them
supered with in this fileral manner

me. And, furthermore, that all

or schedules will not be received at

that I shall avail myself of all the

the law in regard to administering

the examination of witnesses. And

my of my deputies who are found

to oaths in any such way will be dis
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A Prudent Person.

London Truth.

In line went a few days back to stopped. The dentist advised him etter have the tooth taken out, in that he would feel no pain if

im that he would feel no pain in ing gas.

Is the effect of the gas?" asked it simply makes you totally innarked the deutist: "you don't ge that takes place." submitted; but just previous to administered he out his hand in do pulled out his money. "Oh. about that now," said the dentist, as going to be paid his fee. "Not ked the patient; "I was simply how much I had before the gas

JAMES, ATE DISPENSARY. lington St., Chicago, Ill. MARINE NEWS.

to, May 16.—Charters—Cape Horn, east to Cleveland, at 3c per bri, free on maranthe, cinders, for Cieveland to Chi-

beard; Amarenthe, cinders, for Cieveland to Chicaso. at 25c.
Clearabces for twenty-four hours ending 8 o'clock—Props Oneida, mdee; Cuba, Chicago; N. K. Fairbank, mdse; Winslow, mdse, Duluth; Passić, Bay City; sohrs Elia Murton and Cape Born. 1, 200 brls cement, 600 brls salt, Cleveland; Boost and Frankie Wilcox, Toledo; I. L. Quimby, 400 brls cement, Sandusky; Polly M. Rogers, Milwankee; Brooklyn, Duncan City; Elma, Sagissy; barge O. Cromwell, Bay City.

Westward—Props California, Hamilton to Toledo; Empire, Oswego to Toledo; Columbia, Montreal to Chicago; Albion, Port Dalhousie to the Sault; barks Typo. T. H. Howland, and G. G. Hogghton, Charlotte to Milwartkee; D. M. Foster, Teronto to Rincardine; Erie Belle, Port Hone to Kincardine; Oliver Marfiolt, Kingston to Toledo; Bangalore, Kingston to Chicago; Lapetite, Weiland to Buffalo; Huron, Toronto, no orders; C. Youell, Toronto to Black River; J. M. Scott, Oswego to Racine; Canton, Toronto to Detroit; St. Lawrence, Oswego to Cleveland; G. B. Sloen, Charlotte to Oswego to Cleveland; G. B. Sloen, Charlotte to Racine; Canton, Toronto to Detroit; St. Lawrence, Cella, Toronto to Ashtabula; L. Neelen, Toronto to Kingwille; Pride of America, Kingston to Marquette; Faimouth, Chicago to Detroit; Itasca, Chicago; Milwankee; John Wesley, Ogdensburg to Cheeland; Lem Elisworth, Ogdensburg to Chicago; Republic, Clayton to Chicago; Schrs Trade Wind, Darlington to Cleveland; Mary Ann, Kingston to Detroit; Charger, Charlotte to Toledo; Jamsie, Charlotte to Milwankee; A. Muir, Port Dalmaie, Charlotte to Humankee; A. Muir, Port Dalmaie, Charlotte Wells, and Gerritt Smith, Ogdensburg to Cleveland; Jennie Wind, Darlington to Chicago; Schrs Trade Wind, Darlington to Cleveland; Corsican, Fairhaven to Chicago; Fitzgerald, Ogdensburg to Chicago, Hattle Howard, Kingston to Cheveland; Jennie Wind, Darlington to Chicago; Schrs Trade Wind, Darlington to Chicago; Talmonsie to Buydhor; O. Wego to Cheveland; Jennie Wind, Darlington to Chicago; Schrs Trade Wind, Darlington to Chicago; Schrs Tr

THE RATES ON GRAIN. Bedrock was reached yesterday when the rate on corn to Buffalo went to 1 %c per bu, and it is no wonder that the Captains of the schrs David Vance and Moonlight were ordered to Milwaukee, there to lay up those vessels until freights are better. to lay up those vessels until freights are better.
Other craft are already in ordinary here.
The railroad freight agents, not desirous of making any further contracts at the ruinous rate that they have maintained for the past ten days, made another agreement yesterday, and fixed their figures on grain to New York at 20c per age Past to Philadelphia.

figures on grain to New York at 20c per 100 lbs; to Philadelphia, 18c; to Baltimore, 17c; and to Boston, 25c. Those rates take effect to-day. That will be graiting news to vessel-men, and its to be hoped that the arrangement will have the effect to increase the lake rate and give to the water route the traffic that lexitimately belongs to it. The cuthroat policy of the rallway lines has done much mischief afready, and the shipper only has derived beneat from the lowest rates known for rears.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The schr Adirondack has gone into dry-dock at Detroit for temporary repairs to her stern, which was stove in in the Welland Canal.

The steam barge Yosemite arrived at Detroit Wednesday in a disabled condition, having broken her crank-pin and bursted her cylinder head.

August Olson, a sailer on the schr M. E. Tremble the forces of the schr M. E. Tremble her the forces of the schr M. E. Tremble her the forces of the schr M. E. Tremble her the forces of the schr M. E. Tremble her the forces of the schr M. E. Tremble her the forces of the schriber the schribert th

Agust Olson, a sailor on the schr M. E. Tremble, lost three fingers lately by getting them caught in the tackle of a block while trying to save himself from being washed overboard.

The schr Ida Keith, coal laden for Chicago, ran sground opposite Cheboygan, in the Straits, on Tuesday, but was pulled off by the tug Crusader without damage.

vithout damage.

A Collingwood dispatch says James Paterson, mate of the steam barge Lothair, was lost overboard from that craft, and drowned, on the 10th of May, about twelve miles outside of Chicago.

Buring a high wind at Cleveland Tuesday the scow F. L. Jones missed the harbor and poked her jibboom into one of the lighthouses. Not much damage done. She was relieved by a tug. LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were more active, and slower on Change yesterday. Corn was taken by steam at a rate equivalent to 1½c to Buffalo. Lake and canal rates were 714c for corn. and lake and rail 914c, to New York. Room was taken for 318,000 bu corn and 15,000 bu oats. To Buffalo—Props Staracca, corn and oats: Vanderbilt corn, through; Avon and consort if A. Georger), corn, through, with Buffalo rate, 1 %c; steamship Ballentine and schr A. B. Moore, corn, owner's account. To Ogdensburg—Prop Milwaukee, corn, through, to Boston. To Montreal—Prop Prussia, corn, at Sc.

MARQUETTE. ecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Chamberlain; schrs John Martin, S. H. Kimball, William Grandy, Cleared—Props S. Chamberlain, V. Swain, For-est City, schrs H. S. Brown, J. W. Baunaford, S. H. Kimball. I. Kimbail.
Passed Down—Prop City of Duinth.
Ja Port—Prop Mystic, with Hager's Paris Circus.
Wind—West, light.

THE DIX-EXPRESS COLLISION. THE DIX-EXPRESS COLLISION.

The stmr John A. Dix was seized at Manistee Tuesday—according to a tardy dispatch—on a libel for the alleged sinking of the schr Express a few weeks ago. The lest vessel was owned by the Chicago Lumber Company, and was valued at about \$4,000. Mat Engelmann, of Milwaukee, is the owner of the Dix. Efforts were made to settle the matter, so it was reported awhile ago, but they failed, and hence the legal proceedings.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, O., May 18. —Coal freights to Lake Michigan ports continue scarce. Quite a large flest is now loading at this port. But few offerings of remeis are made from Buffalo, and rates are quotably higher, charters having been made at 35 to 40c, the former rate for large vessels. The schr Cape Horn, 750 tons, was taken yesterday for Chicago at 40c.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Minwaukke. May 16.—Grain Freights—Dull and unchanged, 24@24e being the nominal rate on wheat to Buffalo.

Charters—To Buffalo, prop Thomas A. Scott. 40,000 bu wheat on Baltimore through rates; to Buffalo, schr Granger, 24,000 bu wheat at 2%c. NAVIGATION NOTES.

AT CHICAGO.

A new rudder was put on the tug Parker yester-

arbor.
The schr Acorn has left Muskegon for Kingston

A strong wind blew from the southeast yesterday, and quite a heavy sea was on in the afternoon. The Northern Transit stmr Milwaukee arrived up from Lake Ontario yesterday, she being the first vessel of that line to reach here from Ogdensburg this season.

The large steamship Ballentine and consort, the four-masted schr A. B. Moore, which recently seat the barge Lathrop to the bottom near the Lime-Kiln Crossings, arrived up from below yesterday morning, both light, and went to load corn for Buffalo on owner's account.

ELSEWHERE.

The schr Alice B. Norris has received a new foremast at Buffalo.

She schr Suprise has been reported at Buffalo.

asi at Buffalo. She schr Sunrise has been repaired at Buffalo. The new schr St. Louis arrived at Toledo Wednes-

A fleet of seventeen coal-laden vessels sailed from Oswego Monday. Buffaio has a prospect of getting a night-clearance clerk. Baffaio has a prospect of getting a night-clearance clerk.

A new mast was put in the schr Agnes Potter at Milwaukee Tuesday in less than three nours. Several cargoes of cle from Canadian ports have arrived at Cleveland and Toledo lately. Fifteen schooners, loaded with lee from Lake Onlario ports, passed Fort Coloorne Tuesday for ports on Lake Eric and above.

Cleveland papers think the stmr City of Detroit the fastest boat on American waters. They say she will average twenty miles an hour.

Tugs are towing vessels from Port Colborne to Lake Huron for \$50, and from Lake Eric ports this side of the first-pamed place at rates ranging from \$35 to \$50.

It is reported that there is plenty of green lumber in the Saginaw Vailey, but it will be some time before vessels will be able to secure cargoes in abundance.

The steam wrecking-barce Monitor is fitting out

in abundance.

The steam wrecking-barge Monitor is fitting out at Detroit, and leaves next week for North Point, Lake Huron, to raise the cargo of Iron ore in the sunken schr Empire State.

The new stmr City of Detroit has made her first round trip from Detroit to Cleveland, having made the run back in seven hours and twenty-eight minutes, with but thirty pounds of secam.

The tag E. L. Anthony is about to leave Milwackes for Post Washington, to serve as a tender for the Government dredge, which will deepen the channel at that point to seven and one-half feet before proceeding to Sheboygan.

The Milwaukes Wisconsin says it may appear singular, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the prop Scotia, of the Commercial line, carries 100 tons more freight on the same draught of water than either the Java of Russia, and yet the three ressels are perfect counterparts, not only in size, but in every other respect.

at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

at 10 o'clock last night:

Schr Allegheny, Buttaio, coal, Indiana street,
Prop Avon, sundries, Washington street.
Prop Gordon Campbell, sundries, LaSaile street.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, iumber, south Branch.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, iumber, Market,
Schr Advance, Ludington, lumber, Aler's Sip.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, iumber, Aler's Sip.
Schr Jessie Lind, Escanaba, ore, N. B. Holling Mills,
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, ore, N. B. Holling Mills,
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, wood, Nickersons.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber,
Eighteenth
Street.

street.

Schr Arendel, Muskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr Planet, Montagne, slabs, Adams, street.

Schr Planet, Montagne, slabs, Adams, street.

Schr Cuyahora, Cogn Habs, Adams, street.

Schr Gryahora, Cogn Habs, Adams, street.

Schr George L. Seaver, Muskegon, humbert harket.

Prop Michael Groh, Mustegon, lumber, branket.

Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries, State
Schr Magnalers, White Lake, wood, Mud Lake,

Schr A. B. Moore, Buffalo, light, Sixteenth street,

Schr Granger, Lepere, lumber, Erle street.

Prop D. Balleutine, Buffalo, light, Illinon Central

Elevator.

Prop D. Balleutine, Buffsio, light, lilinois Central Elevator.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Mystle, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.
Tug Two Brothers. South Chicago, fish, Kinzie.
Schr Florretta, Mud Bay, posts, east of Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Metropolis, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Frop Messonger, St. Joseph, sundries, State street.
Frop Messonger, St. Jose, sundries, State street.
Schr Vermoni, Manistee, staves, Lake street.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Merchatt, Muskegon, wood, Clark street.
Schr Merchatt, Muskegon, wood, Clark street.
Schr Merchatt, Muskegon, wood, Clark street.
Schr Merchatt, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Merchatt, Muskegon, wond, Clark street.
Schr Kobert Howfett, White Lake, sundries, Chicago
Alton Kailroad.

Schr Robert Howett, White Lake, sundries, Chicage Alton Raircoad,
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber, Lake street.
Prop Fayette, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth street.
Prop Tempest, When Hall, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Ordensourg, sundries.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, Hight.
Schr Albatross, Manitowoe, sundries.
Schr J. Fenneld, Manitowoe, Hight.
Schr Contest, Grand Haven, High.
Schr Contest, Grand Haven, High.
Schr Losenh Dresten, Ludington, Hight.

Prop City of Fremoni, Grand Haven, sundries and flour.

Schr Joseph Drosden, Ludington, tight.
Schr David Vance, Buffalo, grain.
Frop tumia. Buffalo, grain.
Schr A. Rien, White Lake, light.
Schr Joses, Holland, again and schr Joses, Holland, again schr Joses, Holland, again schr Vermont, Manistee, light.
Schr Joses, Holland, again schr Vermont, Manistee, light.
Schr Formont, Manistee, light.
Schr Formont, Manistee, light.
Schr Formont, Manistee, light.
Schr Toral, Mud Lake, light.
Schr Toral, Mud Lake, light.
Schr Franzer, Muskegon, light.
Schr Franzer, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hobert Howlett, Manistee, light.
Schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Forger, L. Scarers, Muskegon, light.
Schr Fouline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gorge L. Scarers, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gorge L. Scarers, Muskegon, light.
Schr Corge L. Scarers, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gorge Milwaukee, light.
Schr Geolita, Grand Haven, light.

BEDFORD VS. LEMONT.

What Mr. F. Baumann Has to Say for th First and Against the Second.

The following communication from F. Baumann, the well-known architect, on the subject of the comparative merits of Bedford and Lemont stones, is translated from the Staats-Zeitung, for which

comparative merits of Bedford and Lemont stones, is translated from the Slaats-Zeitung, for which paper it was originally written:

Chicaso, May 13.—Your paper has so steadily, and perhaps exhaustively, treated one side of the stone question that you may desire a statement on the other side from a competent person. Bedford stone belongs to the oblitic formation. It is an aggregate of small microscopic shells, which are compacted together by carbonate of lime. The stone is, therefore, homogeneous in its structure; that is, is a solid mass of stone divided by no natural seams or layers. Chemically, the stone is an simost pure carbonate of lime, like marble and calcareous spar. But, owing to the physical differences produced by past animal-life processes, it is more lasting and stronger than calcareous spar and marble. It also, notwithstanding its lime nature, resists fire better than any other stone, with the exception of the best sandstone. It is hard to burn it to lime, and it cannot be used for mortar, like all the other limestones, including Lemont stone and marble. It is very fine-grained, and it is adapted for the most claborate carving work, as shown by the great and much-ornamented Corinthian capitals of the Louisville church. The fossile which this stone contains—once mollusks—do not occur frequently enough to interfere with its general use. In the sawing-mills at Bedford, not one of the saw-blades—and I saw more than a dozen of them—has yet struck a fossil. The Bedford stone is, in a word, owing to its structure and component paris, a very good building material. Even the County Commissioners and the architects who accompanied them have admitted this, and on this point I selieve there is no dispute.

As far as concerns the dispute point, —the color,—that varies with the locality. The newly-opened quarry at Bedford has white stone with a sight shade of yellow-gray. Other quarries have stone with more or less coloring. There are yellow-gray, grayish-yellow, and bluish stone, besides the white. Therefors i

Lemont stone differs essentially in structure of the Bedford. It is mud which has been solidified by age and pressure, consisting of fine, grained carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, clag, and some protexide of iron, together with a small portion of other impurities. In collific stone there is a firm enement of actionate of lime, which unites the various parts in a harmonious whole. In the formation to which ment than not some being the protection of the stone of the stone of the stone in the places there is a solution of silicious earth, which, as the stone dries, becomes in time an indestructable coment. But the Lemont stone has none of this silex, or only a very little of it, and therefore is exposed, owing to its nature, to constant decay. As I tried to explain tweive years ago in a communication to Tur Tringuas, this decay is principally caused by the protoxide of iron, which is almost equally diffused the surface portions of the stone. The stone becomes yellow and dusty on the outside. Ornaments and projecting portions, in which the stone is specially exposed to the air, decay the quickest. Mr. H. Kroeshell, who some years ago covered many old Lemont stone fronts with water glass, in order to preserve them, often showed me how perishable this stone is specially exposed to the air, decay the quickest. Mr. H. Kroeshell, who some years ago covered many old Lemont stone is not fortune with water glass, in order to preserve them, often showed me how perishable this stone is specially exposed to the air, decay the quickest in the stone is about the products of the Open the Stone of the Douglas Monument covered to a depth of a quarter of an inch with the result of the decomposition of the stone. Any person who wants to convince himself of the perishablic lift of the decomposition of the stone. Any person who wants to convince himself of the perishablic for instance, only the lower course of the Fullerton Books, which is always covered with the products of decay. This can be seen even in me buildings which

make one.

In conclusion, I will briefly summarize my reasons:

First—The Lemont stone is perishable and unfitted for permanent buildings; therefore, from common-sense considerations, the permanent Bedford stone ought at least to be used for that hair of the building, even if ideal considerations were interfered with thereby.

Second—The color of the genuine Bedford stone is not so different from that of the Lemont as to interfere with its use in an architecturally distinct half of a building, which can be taken in from no point of view with one glance.

Third—We have not to deal with one single building, but with two separate and distinct ones.

Belena (Mont.) Herald, April 22,

We think it not premature to sanounce the sale to William Beli Frue, of Detroit, Mich., and his associates, of the Penobscot Mine, owned by Mr. N. S. Vestel. The preliminaries to the sale, we are informed, have all been compiled with, and the parties to the transaction, now at the mine, are expected in Helena to-morrow, when the necessary papers will be drawn. The price paid, or to be

paid, cash down, for the mine is variously reported, but as we cannot to-day learn the exact sum, we refrain from any statement on this point. That the amount is large-larger than ever before paid for any piece of mining property in Montana—we know. Mr. Vestei, as every one is aware, 'enly a short time ago refused for the mine \$500,000, paying forfeit in the sum of \$5,000, and the property, in his estimation and that of every one who has lately inspected it, has since undergone in value a large enhancement. It is probably safe to say that the price agreed upon is not less than \$400,000, and may exceed that sum by a round figure. The particulars we shall soon learn, and in a day or two be permitted to lay them before the public in full.

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Criminal Business, Etc. A rather interesting case is on trial before Judge

A rather interesting case is on trial before Judge Blodgett, involving the validity of \$60,000 worth of aid bonds. It seems that in 1809 the City of Ottawa, with a laudable desire to rival Lowell or Liverpool, issued 120 bonds for \$500 èach, and gave them to the Ottawa Manufacturing Company for the purpose of enabling the latter to sell them, and with the proceeds improve the water power of the Illinois and Fox Rivers and establish manufactures for its own private benefit. The city thad no control of nor interest in the improvement further than to reap the advantages to be derived from the hoped-for increase of business and population. hoped-for increase of business and population. The venture did not tarive, however, and the interest was not paid at materity. W. H. Y. Hack-ett holds twenty-one bonds, and he brought suft to recover the interest-about \$4,000-due on his bonds, and this case is on trial now. The city pleads the illegality of the bonds, and its own in-ability to incur such an indebtedness. The hearing present is on denurrer to the second and third special pleas, but involves the test question in the

present is on denurrer to the second and third special pleas, but involves the test question in the case. Judge Eddredge and Mr. James H. Roberts appear for the plaintiff, and Mr. Charles Blanchard and Judge Lawrence for the city.

In the case of The People ex rel. Anditor Needles vs. The Commercial League Association, the defendant withdrew its third plea. and the demerrer to the first and second pleas was sustained. The Association elected to stand by its pleas, and a judgment of ouster was rendered against it by Judge Rogers. This was a sail brought to test the question why the Association was doing a life-insurance business in this State without complying with the provisions of the statute relative to deposits at Springfield. The defendant pleaded it was not a life-insurance company, but Judge Rogers held it was on the argument of the demurrers to the pleas some mouths ago. The order yesterday was a formal one, to enable the parties to take the case up to the Supreme Court.

Cora D. Woodford was the only one who wanted a divorce yesterday. She charges that her hasband, Charles C. Woodford, is a confirmed optumenter and habitual drunkard, that he had been guilty of repeated crueity, and that finally he deserted her about fifteen months ago.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Martha M. Stanley from Erastus E. Stanley.

The Appellate Court yesterday were engaged in

Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Martha M. Stanley from Erastus E. Stanley.

Trems.

The Appellate Court yesterday were engaged in hearing four suits against Marion Munger to test her liability as stockholder in the old Bank of Chicago. The charter of the bank provided that stockholders should be liable to the amount of their stock for the debts of the concern. Several judgments were obtained against her as stockholder by depositors, and she took appeals. The cases when heard were taken under advisement.

The motion for injunction in the tax case of The German National Bank vs. Kimball was brought up again before Judge Blougett yesterbay niternoon. The Judge, however, had not gotten through with the set case on trial before him, and the motion was therefore continued until Saturday morning, when he expects to be able to hear it.

Bankrupproy Matters.

The Assignce of the Matual Security Insurance Company filed a petition setting out that he had in his hands about \$17,000 of judgments, face value, some office furniture, and open accounts, face value \$3,000, also the charter of the Company, etc., which he desires to dispose of as soon as possible so as to declare a dividend. An order was accordingly made by Judge Blodgett for the sale of all the remaining assets of the Company, after giving three weeks' notice by publication. An order was also entered for a creditors' meeting to be held June 15.

Henry S. Austin was yesterday elected Assignee of George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of George Goodwin.

The composition meeting of Gooch & Barber was continued to June 0.

The composition meeting of Louis Deermeke will be held the same time.

The first dividend meeting of Louis Deermeke will be held the same time.

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The composition meeting of Louis Deermeke will be held the same time.

The first dividend meeting of Louis Deermeke will be held the same time.

The cleveland Paper Company began a suit by stackneer against

against Benjamin F. and Henry C. Jacobs, claiming \$5,000 damages.

The Cleveland Paper Company began a suit by attachment against W. J. Watson to recover \$1,-119.38.

David A. Hatch filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming that he is unjustly held by the Sheriff on a recognizance for violation of Secs. 2, 3, and 4, of Chapter 140, of the Revised Statutes.

In the estate of Lovira Taylor, the will was proven, and letters given to Charles K. Nichols and Albert F. Coe, under bond for \$20,600. John Dwyer was tried for burglary, and the jury

John Dwyse, was tried for burgary, and the jury disarreed.

John Smit he was tried for horse-stealing, found guilty, and given two years in the Penitentiary.

John Powers and James Hardy were tried for assault with intent to commit robbery. The jury was out. The prisoners were tried on the charge some time ago, were convicted, and given five years each in the Penitentiary. The new trial was gotten on a quibble by the production of cheap affidavits as to the answer of one of the jurors when polled. when polled.

Hugh Merrian was tried for larceny and acquitted. JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Call begins at 78, Nelson
as Akerson, and goes as far as possible. No case on d 238 to 240, inclusive. No. 217, Lincoln vs. Good-

and 238 to 240, inclusive. No. 217, Lincoln vs. Good-rich, on trial.

JUDGE JANESON—129 to 187, 141, 143 to 147, 149, 151, 152, 155, and 156, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE HOGENS—83 to 100, inclusive, except 83, 89, 90, and 94. No. 80, Henagan vs. Price, on trial.

JUDGE HOOTH—100, 111 to 123, inclusive, except 115. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—General business. No case on trial. trial.
JUDGE FARWELL—226, Rinehart vs. Kenney, and
757, Horsey vs. Commons.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call announced.
JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT-JUDGMENTS.
SUPERIOR COURT-JUDGMENTS.
Stône Company vs. R. C. Rounsavelle, \$278.70.—David Barin et al. vs. William S. Robertsoor, verdict, \$588.72.
LUDG CONTROL on the Trial by defendant.
ALD COURT ANS SON —Mary G. Loonard vs. City of Chicago, \$10.40. cago, \$10.0 corr-Judok Booth-Thomas Brown et al. ws. Christoph Yank: verdict, \$150, and motion for new rial.—B. J. Perry vs. Virgel T. Frice: verdict, \$75.—samuel Fetersoo vs. Andrew Thompson, verdict, \$75.—samuel Fetersoo vs. Andrew Thompson, verdict, Berennwald; verdict, \$90.20,

TWO ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Swissvale, Pa., May 7.—Thoughtful people ar ustly alarmed at the strength of Communism in this country; and thoughtful people have long been equally alarmed at the strength of Ultramon-tanism. The history of the Agrarianism of old Rome proves that the first may well be a cause of fear, and the history of the Papacy in modern Rome is equally replete with lessons of warning; but, to my mind, it seems evident that the one must largely counterset the other. That Communism is in deadly cumity to all gov-

That Communism is in deadly enmity to all government, there if no room to doubt; and, if there had been any question of the undying hostility of the Papal See to all government but its own, the late utterances of the Vatican must have settled it; so that the Republic to-day stands between two fires, which are, or seem to be, irreconcliable in their enmity to each other, and between whom the Republic is the only mediator. Republic is the only mediator.

For years I have had most gloomy forebodings as

For years I have had most gloomy forebodings as to the result of the immense power of the Church in our political affairs, and the first ray of light breaks through the Commune. The Vatican cannot afford to break down this Government in the face of so powerful a foe. The Republic may be bad, but it is better than a Reign of Terror under a mob which glories in demolishing churches and murdering Archbishops.

That the Church has winked at riot, if she has not been its foster-motier, is evident from the draft-troubles in New York, the railroad-outbreak in Pittsburg, the Molie-Maguire outrages, and most, if not all, of our mining troubles; is evident from the fact that the active agents in these dirturbances are, almost to a man, sons of the Church. A contractor or firm who reserves \$2 per month from the wages of each man employed, and pays it to the parish-priest, has no trouble with strikes or riotous manifestations; while those employers who neglect or refuse thus to pay trioute to the Church, do always find their business totally at the mercy of the employes, and know that the civil law is powerless to protect their lives or property. But the Church is not the first power which has raised a spirit it has found difficulty in laying.

The Mobocracy of the one-man power has allied

which has raised a spirit it has found difficulty in laying.

The Mobocracy of the one-man power has allied itself with that of the all-men rule. The Theocracy of Rome finds itself in alliance with the Atheism of Paris, and has set about preaking the unnatural partnership. In the conflict thus inaugurated between two enemies of the Republic, it will find safety, if it have the wisdom to hold its position as the balance of power, Judge, and redresser of wrongs.

selves together, or be dashed to pieces by that destiny which is lifting, and will lift, the race out of despoism, —the despoism alike of Kings claiming to fruic by right divine, and of mon-law rulings by blind, brate passing. Let them be so dashed for mutrial destruction, while Liberty and Law shall calmly take administrative of their manners, and gather from all such warfare the means to establish their joid run beneficant dominion.

The Commune mas just demands, and these should be granged. The first of these is the diseastablishment of the Church.—of all the churches. The dovernment has not the tax indices for the support of everything of the church as indices for the support of everything of the church and of the poor man's home bears the standard of the poor man's home bears the standard of the poor man's home bears the most and the poor man's home bears the most and is tamily are as effectually excluded as though a coliceman stood to bar their entrance. Hitherto church-property has claimed immunity from searing its share of the common burden, on the ground of services rendered in elevating the standard of morality and preserving the public peace; and the claim has been granted without proof of any such service, while its rendering is a point very seriously disputed.

That the teachings of churches do make some men better citizens, is most true; but, if one church has fostered riots, and tagnit that obedience to civil law, that one, as least, can have no claims upon the State on the score of training citizens. If employers have found in necessary for pay tribute to it in order to secure it in the contract must be an injury to the State in which it is a serious question whether all orthodox churches do not err in this direction. Teach a man that believing anything is of more consequence than "doing justy, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God," and you have made him a worse citizen than he would be without such belief.

That our churches do so teach, is lamentably trac. That the general tendency of the

stood that I recant. Ef I ever sed, in speeches or elsewhere, that he hed any bowels, any feelins, any uv the milk uv hooman kindnis into him, I wish to say in the most public manner that I wuz crocelly deseeved, for he ain't no

sich man. When I beerd that McLin got \$7,000 for his confeshn. I wuz seezed with a severe attack uv hostility to the yooserper Hayes, myself. I felt that I cood make confeshus ez fast as McLin cood, and thet my oppertoonlites hed bin quite ekal to hizn, in fact, better. For I wuz actilly down in Looisianer jist afore the eleckshun, assistin in organizin rifle-clubs whose biznis it wuz to kill sich niggers ez refused to vote for Tilden, and consekently I knowd all about the frauds which hed bin committid in that State. Accordingly I wrote out a confeshu uv frods and sich, jist like McLin's, in which I confesd to hevin manipulated precincts for Hayes, and hied me to Gramercy Square with it, ez certin uv comin back with five or ten thousand dollars ez I ever hed bin uv bein Postmaster at the Corners. that I cood make confeshus ez fast as McLin

I ever hed bin uv bein Postmaster at the Corners.

But wat happened to me! I found when I got up in that neighborhood, more than a thousand men, in a string that reached around Irving Place, and down ez fur as Seventeenth street, all uv em in uniform, which consistid uv a coat worn till it wuz shiny, buttoned up very close under the chin, ex if it wuz jealus uv the shirt-collar and wuz bound to extinguish it, and pantaloons very baggy at the knees, and somewhat fraved about the bottom, and a roll uv paper under the left arm, on wich wuz the legend, "confeshun." It may be ez well to state here that the noses uv em showed unusual drouth in the regions they respectively came from.

It wuz an imposin spectacle! The men in the percession entered by the right and went out by the regions they respectively came from.

It was an imposin spectacle! The men in the percession entered by the right and went out by the left. There was no help for it. I took my place in the percession and pashently waited my turn. It was neerly nite before it come and some hunderds hed desertid. Them ex hed ben in before us, come up to the slowly movin percession and warned us agin goin any further.

"Why," sed one uv em to me, "Tilden hez a committy there to examine our papers, and there ain't a soul which hez got a cent so fur. There's too many in the biznis. There hez bin a streem ex big ez this ever since McLin startid in. At first the Committy listened to em and they got a squar meal while ther case was bein considered, but Lord bless yoo, now they don't ez much ex offer yoo a drink."

Some hundreds dropped out uv the rank ex they heerd this, but I coolly smiled and persevered. I knowed my strength.

Finelly I got in to the presence uv the Committy.

"Let us see yer confeshn?" sed the Chairman, a very prompt man uv bizpis. "Wat offis did the Yooserper Hayes refooze yoo?"
"Nyry an offis!" said I, drawing myself up proudly.
"Well, then, how big is your defalcation, and how soon do yoo expect to be arrestid!"

"Well, then, how big is your defalcation, and how soon do yoo expect to be arrestid!"

By this time I hed handid em my confeshn. It was a mild confeshn. I confest to killin perhaps a hundred Dimocrats, and alterin the returns uv perhaps forty precinx in Looisiana.

"We can't yoose this!" sed the Chairman. "Good mornin!"

"Excuse me for not bein in so much uv a hurry," I remarkt. "It may be that you don't reely like this confeshn, and I more than half spectid yoo woodent. But I hev another wich perhaps yoo will look at."

I whipt out from under my coat a confeshn ny wat I aktilly did doo in Looisiana, and hed taken the precausinen to hev it all signed and sworn to, in doo lerje form.

The Cheerman uv the Committy looked at it, and turned first pale and then red. Then a change come over him. His severe face relaxed into a pleasant smile, and he extendid his hand corjelly.

"We know you. Mr. Nashy, John sak Mr.

"We know you, Mr. Nasby. John, ask Mr. Nasby ef he will take suthin."
"It lokkarred to me that yoo wood be glad to see me!" wuz my reply. "And now to biznis."
We wux a comfortable party. The Cheerman discoursed ex flooidly to me ez tho it wuz before the eleckshan instid uv after.
"Investigashens, my deer sir," sed he, layin his hand affeckshaately on my sholder, "Is all very well, ef the investigashens is confined within proper limits. To make 'em pleasant, they must be, however, all on one side. We are willin enuff to investigate Hayes, but seriously we wooden't keer to hay Hayes investigate us. John, another glass ny that choice old Bourbon for the gentleman. Now, "my deer sir, wat do you propose to do with that dockyment!"
"I will be strate forred." wuz my reply, "for ther ain't any double deelin about me. I come

here to sell a confeshn. I am in the confeshn bisnis. I hev one wich I offer yoo. Yoo don't want it. Perhaps yoo don't think it troe. All rite—I may hev donbts uv it myself. Then I show yoo another wich I know to be troe. All uv it I saw and part uv it I wuz. Yoo may buy and pay for No. I,—you needn't yoose it onless you want too—or I shall take No. 2, which is troe, to Washington and see ef I can't dispose uv it to the Republikio Congreshnel Committy wich I understand wants dockmentary evidences ex to the transactions in some uv the parishes in Looiseaner. I don't wish to coere—I am a gflelis son uv nacher, but that's wat's goin to happen."

This line uv stars represents the veil of secrecy wich I drawed over wat happened after the conversashen recited above. I shell never tell wat I receeved, or wat wuz sed or done. Only that nite I moved from my humble apartments over Barney O'Muligan's 'sloon in the Sixth Ward to gorgeous spartments in the Sturtevant House, wich numbers among its guests no better drest man than I am. I hey sich an air uv intense respectability that I am addressed by the waiters ez "Judge." Also, I shel not walk back to the Corners, but ride in palis cars, gorgeous, and Bascom will be astonished by seein me pay cash for my likker, for some time to come. The confeshn biznis, when properly handled, is not a bad thing. I shel probably adopt it ez a perfeshn.

Petroleum V. Nassy.

In Funds and Proud.

WESTERN HORSE-THIEVES. The Inside Workings of a Great Border

The Inside Workings of a Great Border Conspiracy—Facts and Statistics Gleaned from the Confession of One of the Gung.

Kansas City Times.

During the past ten of twelve years horse-stealing upon the Western border, or along the State line of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas, has been a profitable and lucrative business. Thousands of fine horses have been stolen and run out of reach, and comparatively fow of the thierce. Thousands of fine horses have been stolen and run out of reach, and comparatively few of the thieves have been arrested. The efforts made by the officials of the various border counties to arrest the thieves have proven futile, and to-day the nefarious business is being prosecuted with little or no check or restraint upon the part of the law. The records of the Kansas City Police Court for the past eight months reveal a startling record of crime of this character. The extent and immensity of this contraband trade in horseflesh can only be estimated from the official records on all as the adquarters. They show a startling increase in horse-stealing. cd from the official records on file at headquarters. They show a startling increase in horse-stealing, and a wonderful immunity from capture on the part of the thieves.

Within the last eight months the number of horses reported stolen at police headquarters in Kansas City was 368. The thefits reported were divided between the four border States in the Missouri Valley as follows:

Horses reported stolen in Kansas.

Horses reported stolen in Missourl.

Horses reported stolen in Iowa.

Horses reported stolen in Iowa.

Total.

Total.

This number only includes those reported st and advertised by their owners, and whose c and descriptions reached the Kansas City p station. This number only includes those reported stolen and advertised by their owners, and whose cards and obtain. Of course, each one hopes to have the benefit of the doubt, and so our leading routes are generally leading church-members, who steal money, and divide with the Lord to keep Him in a good humor. Such religion is a curse to any State, and the Commune is right in demanding exemption from its support.

Another evidence she chooks of formulas and faith taiber than morals, is furnished by the silence of their organs when such men as Morrissey and the executed Molle Maruires are sent to Paradiss by priests, while they generally felt called upon to assign Theodore Parker and Charles to the course of their organs when such men as Morrissey and the executed Molle Maruires are sent to Paradiss by priests, while they generally felt called upon to assign Theodore Parker and Charles to the four sold their and the salvation, on account of their allow the property of the course of the owners of horses on the border at doubte to the four States border at good lost by theft in the course, and the executed Molle Maruires are nonuments of grace and heirs of glory, is dangerous to the State, and spould receive no countenance or support from it so that the demand of the Commune for the dissetsabilishment of all charches is one that is founded in natural justice, and should be promptly granted. It may make other just deprendent of the course of the state of the state of the course of the state of th

horse disapoears. The thieves seldem run their stock to towns or stations where railroad or telegraph lines can reach them. They run their stock over lines seldom traveled, and as one gang is very large, the same men seldom go more than one or two stages before changing horses, and return to the neighborhood of the theft to take notes and spread false reports to mislead pursuit. Lawrence relates one instance of one horse stolen in Fremont County, Iowa, passing through nineteen hands, all of them members of the gang, before it was sold in Sherman. Tex. In some places in Western Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa, and in Eastern Kansas, there are farms kept open for the especial benefit of the gang. These are generally in quiet, remote districts, far from the main roads, and where horses can be fed, doctored, and disguised for a safe sale.

Notwithstanding the zeal with which Western farmers endeavor to suppress this vice, the number of horse-thieves is constantly on the increase. Of the 137 horses stolen in Kansas, more than 100 were stolen by boys under 28 years of age. Of the 140 horses stolen within the last eight months in Western Missouri, more than two-thirds of the number were stolen by young men. But while young men do the detailing, older men do the concealing and the trading. The records of the past year show that more than half of the horse-theves caught in this region were men of mature age. Farmers and others who have lost valuable horse in this region of the stolen horses to the officials. Not one farmer out of a dozen knows how to describe a lost horse, and few ofter a reward large enough to justify pursuit or capture. A liberal estimate of the number of stolen horses recovered in this region is one out of two. With a good detective force, and a thorough oranization among the farmers, horse-stealing would become dangerous, unprofitable, and so cease.

A Diabolical Practice.

A most dastardly practice is in vogue in London, especially at the East End. For some weeks persons have dropped oranges impregnated with arsenic in exposed situations in the streets. This has resulted an the death of a boy aged 9 years. At the inquest on the body evidence was given that a number of poor children had picked up within the last few days fruit in the streets, and had shortly afterwards shown symptoms of poisoning. The deceased had found an orange, eaten a portion, and died from arsenical poisoning which had been contained in the orange. On another occasion it was found that a similar attempt was being made in the north of London. The nurse-maid and two children of a gentleman living in Cononbury had a very narrow escape from death. The girl picked up in the street a paper bag containing a couple of large apples. She took them home, and cutting one open to divide it between the children she found that the core had been hollowed out and some whitish powder had been introduced. She called the mistress' attention to the fact, and she, having read the account of the above-mentioned inquest in the papers, sent both apples to her medicar man, who said that they contained sufficient arsenic to poison half a dozen people. Nothing is said as to the motive which has led to this cowardly course of proceeding. A Diabolical Practice,

Attacked by Wolves.

Attacked by Wolves.

St. Cloud (Mann.) Journal.

About 10 o'clock last Saturday night, as Mr. Miner, of the Town of Langola, Benton County, was driving from his own house to Mr. Morrill's, having with him his wife and threy children, he was attacked by five large timber wolves. The fierce beasts sprang at his horses, and when Mr. Miner struck at the nearest one with his whip, it made a leap to get to him, but struck against the wayon-box. At this moment Mr. Miner's dog bravely attacked this wolf, and was set upon by the whole pack and killed, and almost devoured. This gave Mr. Miner an opportunity to whip up his horses and make off, which he did at full gallop, calling out loudly for help. His cries attracted the attention of Mr. Jocelyn and family, who came to the rescue, and the wolves were driven off. But for the fortunate interference of the dog the result might have been much more serious. An attack of this kind by wolves is almost without precedent in this part of the State, and it must be that the animals were driven to it by ravenous hunger.

The Russians and the Mediterranean.

To the Editori of the New Fork Evening Post.

The bugbear that has so often excited the easy and fertile suspicious of England to a craze which no reason could allay has been the fancied apparition of a Russian squadron on the Mediterranean. And she has done all she could to frighten other European nations with this possibility, so as to join her in blocking up the pathway of that Power to a sea which they seem to claim as their own by right of possession. In the assertion of this right England has made the Mediterranean as much a British water as the Thames between its mouth and London Bridge. Indeed, there are no fortifications on

that river equal to Gibraltar and Malta-us glance at a few comparative statistics of naval Powers and see what a baseless fabri aheer suspicion is this fear of Russian ascend on that or any other sea:

These, without counting in Portugal, Tunis, and Egypt, are the naval Powers that now control the Mediterranean. They number a total of 1,070 ships of war, including the most powerful ironciads in the world. To man these ships they have 219,000 sailors and marines. Against this tremendous force blockading her in the Black Sea, Russia has 158 small vessels and 6,000 sailors, with one large ironclad. Such is the naval power that England insists must be kept out of the Mediterranean at the cost of a war that shall engulf the whole of Europe, if a less sacrifice of blood and treasure will not defend civilization from the perilous inroad,

ELIHU BURRITT.

It matters not what kind of a dog a man may be leading home with a string; it may be a blue-and-gray cur or a brindle bull-puneyet he al-ways says with pride that the dog is fail black-and-tan.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & MORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and st

aPacific Fast Line.

aSloux City & Yankton.

bSloux Ci

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10-30 s. The Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago Moother road runs Pallman or any other form of built cars west of Chicago.

d—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzle-sia.

B—Depot corner of Canni and Kinzle-sia. CHICAGO, PURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 39 Clarkst., and at depots.

Trains. Leave. Arrive.

Mendots & Galesburg Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p. m.
Hockford & Freeport Express. 9:20 a.m. 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Stoux City Express. 9:20 a.m. 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express. 9:20 a.m. 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express. 9:20 a.m. 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express. 9:20 a.m. 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger. 9:100 a.m. 2:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger. 9:150 a.m. 9:40 p. m.
Mendota & Streator Passenger. 9:150 p. m. 9:00 a.m.
Aurora Passenger. 9:30 p. m. 6:45 a.m.
Downer's Grove Passenger. 9:30 p. m. 6:45 a.m.
Omaha Night Express. 9:00 p. m. 6:55 a.m.
Texas Fast Express. 9:00 p. m. 6:55 a.m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express. 9:00 p. m. 6:55 a.m.
Pullman Palace Dining Cars and Pullman 6:56 a.m.
Pullman Palace Dining Cars and Pullman 6:6 a.m. Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Unto Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph-st. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. *12:30 p. m. *3:40 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas *9:00 a. m. *8:00 p. m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex. ... 9:00 a. m. *8:00 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 a. m. *8:00 p. m. Peoria, Burlington f Fast Ex. 9:00 p. m. *3:40 p. m. & Keckus & Express 9:00 p. m. *3:40 p. m. Chicago & Paditah R. E. Ex. 9:00 p. m. *3:40 p. m. Streator, Lacon, Wash 'on Ex '12:30 p. m. \$3:40 p. m. Joliet & Dwight Accommdat'n *5:00 p. m. 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickes Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Leave. Arrive.

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winoba. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-accord-st.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAIL WAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave | Arrive | Morping Mail | Old Line | 7:35 a.m. | 7:40 p. m. | N. Y. & Bosfon Special Ex. | 9:00 a.m. | 7:40 p. m. | Atlantic Express, daily | 8:15 p. m. | 8:00 a.m. | Night Express | 110:20 p. m. | 5:40 a.m. | 10:20 p. m. | 5:40 a.m. |

KANKAKEE LINE Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-sec

CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman etc. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Rock Island Express. Leave. Artve.

Rock Island Express. 7:50 a.m. 7:50 p.m.
Omaha Leavenwith & Atch Ex. 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
Peru Accommodation. 5:000 m. 10:20 a.m.
Night Express. 10:00 p.m. 2:630 a.m.
All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining tars, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & EASTEEN ILLINOIS BAILBOAD. "Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sta. Leave. Arrive.

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For Milwauxee, Escanaba, Negaunse, etc., 7 p. m.
Tuesday.
For Milwankee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday.
7 p. m.
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

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READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

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CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROF-control of the control of the control

THE MARINE VILLA, situated directly on the beach and facing Stockton Hotel Lawn, is open for the season with reduced rates. Address Mrs. F. HALLENBACK, P. O. Box 148.

and all nervous affections are dured immediately. DR. CRONIENS ANTI-NEURALGIC PILLS. So in Paris at Levasseur? Pharmacy. Matied on recei of price (\$1.25) DV GERA & CO., Agents, New York.

AOUISVILLE.

ay 18.—GRAIN—No. 1 Milwankee club \$1.25. Corn—Western mixed steady at

NORTHWESTERN IOWA.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

S. Ill., May 9.—As your paper has a stion among farmers and the working e West, and as there are many among time looking for homes in the more atos, where lands are cheaper, the sees you in the hope that through your may impart facts that shall be of value a named. The States of Kanass and through extensive advertising by the

TH-SIDE ASSESSMENTS.

rson's Minstrels breakfasted at the Sherman yesterday, on their way to Indiana. expected that Justice Harlan, of the United Supreme Court, will be in this city in June reases with Judges Drummend and Blodgett. Torrence has been presented with a horse litary equipments, which cost some \$600, so of the leading business men and meriaths at the second se

am L. Church, ex-Clerk of the Circuit yesterday celebrated the forty-second an-ry of his arrival in this city. It was a very little villare then.

lowing fragment of a conversation was between small boys last evening: Small — 'Did you' ketch' that cat yet, Jim-2— 'Yes, I've got'er. Got'er tied up The 'show'll' come off to-night." tock-Yards dummy of the Lake Shore & h Southern Railroad ran into a horse and it the Archer-avenne crossing yesterday . Two of the horse's legs were broken so ad to be kitled; the wagon was also badly

wood-carvers held a meeting last night at ocialist headquarters, No. 7 Clark street, and ed to join the Amsigamated Trades-Unions. frame-makers also held a meeting, and did no but make arrangements for participation. Socialist picnic which is set for June 16. morning an old lady aged 60 years lef a, No. 1730 Shurtleff avenue. She ha seen since. She had on when last seen hood trimmed with fur, a striped shawl-lice dress. Any information concerning e thankfully received at the above num

N. H. Walworth, the Receiver of the City at Bank of Chicago, has resigned his office, anagement of his lumber interests in Michinered It necessary for him so to do. The roller, in accepting his resignation, pays compliment for the diligence and faithfulth which he has performed his duties. They thus caused has been tendered to and acopy Mr. A. H. Burley, who already has of the affairs of the Cook County National By uniting the two offices the expense of istration is lessened. Mr. Walworth retires and Mr. Burley enters upon his duties to-day, delegates from Cook County to the Stater-School Convention, which meets at Devesday, will leave in a special car over the Country and the Country of the Country of the Stater-School Convention, which meets at Devesday, will leave in a special car over the Country of t

cood, Mrs. E. P. Porter Miss Lucy J. Ryder.

Capt. Bullwinkle entertained a large party of isitors yesterday afternoon at the Fire-Insurance arrol. The party was chaperoned by Mr. George flontgomery, and included the following persons: fr. C. P. Keilogg, Miss Emma Keilogg, Miss Lund, diss McCormick, Miss Shields, Miss Cobb, Mrs. Valker, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Emma Wadsworth, fr. and Mrs. T. W. Wadsworth, Miss. Nelle Vadsworth, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Foreman, tol. and Mrs. Grant, Miss Badger, J. F. Potter, W. Forsyth and wife, Gen. G. A. Forsth, Col. nd Mrs. T. W. Wadsworth, Miss, Nellie worth, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Foreman, and Mrs. Grant, Miss Badger, J. F. Potter, Forsyth and wife, Gen. G. A. Forsyth, Col. R. Sheridan, Miss Walker, Miss Baker, Mr. A. A. Munner, F. Tuttle, E. C. Duwem, and Mrs. Borland, Miss E. Blair, Miss M. Miss A. Blair, Mrs. G. A. Ives, Mr. Eadger, Issurvey of the superbarranzements for the tof the patroline, an exhibition of the figetting out of the house in case of fire was in which the men displayed unusual agrilly. Sullwinkle was the recipient of flattering ulations from the company upon the discinctions from the company upon the discinctions.

annt. Mis Fettypisce, and equally positive that up to the time of his mother's death the brother's investments for the relative had all resulted profitably and satisfactority. And yet the witness could not tell anything about the estate of his father and mother, —in what it consisted or where it lay,—his knowledge on that score being confined to the statement that his brother was practically the trustee, and that the brother's letter to him last fail, telling him that his principal amounted to \$25,000, put the amount about \$5,000 below what it should have been. The whole estate, the witness was positive, must have teen worth about \$5,000, which would make his principal amounted that his brother was unity \$5,000 out of the way—in other words, that the brother what way—in the principal at \$50,000. Which he sized for his brother the day the bank closed, and the purpose of which was expressed that his brother was only \$5,000. With regard to that note for \$35,000, which he sized for his brother the day the bank closed, and the purpose of which was expressed that his brother was provided that the brother claims of the most closed, and the purpose of which was expressed that the brother should have been the day the bank closed, and the purpose of which was extended to the stated, in response to Mr. Cansondiant the what were word the stated, the stated, which were that the principal and the purpose of which was extended to the stated, which were the possession of Myron A. Decker, Endicott slawyer, who was out of the city. And yet the brother claims to have, and does have, a full power of attorney from W. F. It was stated, however, that Decker would be back next week, and the examination was finally continued until Weinesday afteranoon at 2 of clock.

The following orders were received at military headquarters yesterday from the Department of the Platte:

Company P. Ninth lufantry, is relieved from duty at company the company the company R. With largered from fully at company the company R. With largered from duty at fo

ley.

Hospital-Steward Charles H. Dodge is assigned for duty to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

Hospital-Steward John Tomamichel, now at Fort D. A. Russell, will report to Col. Bradley.

FIE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Collector Henry M. Smith will return home from Cincinnati Tuesday.

pace since the recent seizures. Special Treasury-Agent Keefe seized for non-woent of dues a lot of books that were being at through this city by the mails yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney Thomson was busily gaged yesterday in looking over Maeller's letterwas copies of letters, documents, etc. Mr. nonson finds them to be of exceeding interest. The counterfeit \$5 bills on the Tamaqua and her National Banks may be distinguished by Sticing the word "owing," which is spelled owin, "the "g" being dropped, and "thomsond" is spelled "thomsond," the "n" being re-

mual meeting of the Chicago Electrical was held at the Academy of Science build-evening, F. W. Jones in the chair. The

was adopted.

Thomas Curry, the Treasurer, submitted report, showing that the receipts had been \$2.5, and the disoursements \$62, leaving a tailer of \$26.25 on hand. The report was accepted, he election of officers for the ensuing year was a proceeded with, resulting as follows: Fresidents, G. W. Jones; Secretary, J. E. Patilt; assurer, Samuel O. Bracken.

For G. W. Hough read an interesting paper on Voltate Batteries," which he illustrated by use the blackboard.

present condition and fature prospects of the Society.

THE QUEEN'S BINTHDAY.

Last evening a number of gentlemen representing several nationalities met in the clab-room of the Sherman House for the pursoes of arranging for the celebration of Victoria's birthday. Among those present were George Braham, George E. Gooch, J. C. W. Bailey, Joseph Wright, Dr. J. B. Walker, John Alston, Alex E. Kirkland, Edward Saunders, George Merrill, Charles Kern, Washington Heeing, William Baltz, Godfrey McDonald, and D. R. Cameron. It was decided to have a banquet at the Sherman House on the evening of the 44th inst., and that Vice-Consul James R. Wasrack be tendered the position of Chairman, and George E. Gooch the Vice-Chairmanship. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the same place.

Tremont House—The Hon. W. W. Walker, Cedar Rapida: Clayton Slater, Enginad: James Slater, London: T. C. Grace and Charles Clark. Sl. Louly: O. W. Graves and W. C. Parkhurs, New York: W. H. Hopkins, Boston; the Hon. Henry Alinsworth, Huron, H. Hon. Dantel Harris, Quincy; H. G. Locke and A. Locke, Boston, Mass....Sherman Hense—The Hon. N. Kungsiand, Keswille; Col. C. F. Sennett, New York: F. L. Downing, Ostalovas, Col. B. C. Church, Sterling; the Hon. R. Schermerhorn, Houston, Texas; the Hon. J. B. Doyle, Bradford; J. Caven. Philadelphia; the Hon. R. Schermerhorn, Houston, Texas; the Hon. J. B. Doyle, Fradford; J. Caven. Philadelphia; the Hon. R. Schermerhorn, Houston, Texas; the Hon. J. B. Doyle, Bradford; J. Caven. Philadelphia; the Hon. R. Schermerhorn, Houston, Texas; the Hon. J. B. Doyle, Bradford; J. Caven. Philadelphia; the Hon. R. Schermerhorn, Houston, Texas; the Hon. J. B. Doyle, Fradford; J. Caven. Philadelphia; the Hon. R. Schermerhorn, Houston, Texas; the Hon. J. B. Doyle, Pradice; J. E. Reamer, New York: ... Gramoton, Kanssa City; T. Carr, Cleveland; the Hon. J. B. Alley, Boston; H. B. Mercell, Detroit or Schending, Henburg, Germany, ... Fulmer House—The Hon. Paris Gloson, Minnesota; Wilson, Minnesota; Wil

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BUILDINGS. The Board of Education held an adjourned meeting last evening, President Sullivan in the chair. There were present Inspectors Hoyne, English, Hotz, Jacobs, Prussing, Wells, Dennis, and

Inspector Hotz, of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported that bids had been opened for the asphalt pavement in the basement of the new school on the Franklin lot, and recommended new school on the Franklin lot, and recommended that the contract be awarded to A. H. Perkins at \$545. As to the steam-heating apparatus, the Committee had also received bids, but had not decided to award the contract, and asked further time. The report was concurred in.

The same inspector called attention to the fact that the appropriation for steam-heating apparatus for this school and the new Throop Street School was insufficient.

Inspector English had a resolution ready provid-Inspector English had a resolution ready providing that the surplus money to come from the taxes of 1876, not specifically appropriated, be devoted to the furnishing of primary school accommodations. There were \$47,000 of the taxes of 1876, he said, already in the Treasury. There were no appropriations for school buildings in 1873, and the money could be applied where it was most called for, viz: for the furnishing of buildings for primary instruction. The Board could do what it pleased with the money, and he earnestly asked that it might be applied in the direction named. Inspector Hotz stated that the \$47,000 was already appropriated for the construction of these very buildings, which would cost about \$19,000 each, while the steam-heating apparatus would cost about \$4,500 each.

Inspector English insisted that the \$47,000 was not specifically appropriated, and could be used as the Board desired.

Inspector Dennis thought that about \$3,000 of the fund of 1876 could be taken and applied to the purchase of the heating apparatus. This would render the passage of Inspector English's resolution unnecessary.

render the passage of Inspector English's resolution unnecessary.

Inspector Wells offered a substitute for inspector
English's resolution providing that so much of the
surplus of the tax collections of 1876 as was necessary, after exhausting other appropriations, be
applied to furnishing steam-heating apparatus for
the new school buildings on Throop street and the
Franklin School lot.

After considerable talk the substitute was
adopted.

Inspector Hotz, of the Committee on Buildings
and Grounds, reported that bids had been received
and opened for the construction of toe new siteenroom school building on Throop street, near Eighteath, and recommended that contracts be awarded as follows: Masonry, S8, 547; cut-stone, \$1, 535;
carpentering, S8, 145; plansfering, \$1, 395; roofing,
\$2, 221; asphalt pavenient, \$745; galvanized fron
and tin work, \$794; plumoing, \$757; painting and
glazing, \$1, 275. Total, \$23, 445.

The report was adopted.

SALARIES.

minations from the company upon the disf his men and the completeness of his
mess for making time.

E. M. ENDICOTT.

amination of E. M. Kidicott was resumed
by morning, Mr. George W. Campbell dibe interrogatories to the brother of fibe
"resident of the Central National, and folpretty closely the line of examinarried on twednesday afternoon. The
memory wome points
wery good, but on others
ed to be conveniently shaky. He was
that his brother had lost money for his
ss Pettyplace, and equally positive that
time of his mother's death the brother's
into for the relative had all resulted profitfor March would be paid in scrip, probably a week
for March would be paid in scrip, probably a week
form for energe from the State.

prevailed.

Inspector English had his say, however. The 'O G. curve,'' he remarked, while he looked daggers at inspector Prussing, would be saved for the present for lack of a quorum.

The President of the Board also had his say. 'The Board has adjourned,' he remarked 'and the 'O. G. curve' has been postponed until the next regular meeting of the Board. 'Whereat there was general laughter, and the members thankfully and devoutly, in view of what they had escaped, made their way home.

A DELUDED BANKER. A STREET STORY. the streets. If untrue, as it probably is, it is still

worth the telling. at one of the prominent Chicago hotels, and out of it got Mr. A., the junior partner of a local banking firm. Mr. A., as well-known man of the world, was warmly received by the clerk of the hotel, and, since it was dinner-time, was ushered into the dinning-room. Mr. A. appeared to be in a specially good-humor, and chatted a while with the specially good-numer, and chanted a waite win the clerk. In the course of the conversation he asked whether a gentleman by the name of Viscount Fleury, from Paris, had not arrived the previous day, and, in order to aid the clerk in recognizing him, he added that he had a very military air. The question was immediately answered in the affirm-ative. The banker said that he wanted to make the acquaintance of the gentleman. The clerk told the head waiter to save for Mr. A. a place at the

Frenchman's table. The banker had hardly taken his seat when the

The banker had hardly taken his seat when the person for whom he was inquiring, a tail, fine-looking gentleman, stepped into the room. With-nont paying any attention to the banker, he sat down at the table near him. After soup was through with, Mr. A. began with some incidental remarks. The Frenchisan, who was slone, showed no disinclination to respond, and the two were soon in a talk, in the course of which Mr. A found an opportunity to introduce himself to the Frenchisan as Mr. A., partner of the firm of A. Brothers. The banker was, as has already been stated, a man of the world; the Viscount was a Frenchman; and the conversation naturally turned on the elephants of Chicago, a subject better calculated than any other to bring young men closely together.

After dinner the two had a bottle of Mumm and a cigar. The Viscount then said, madvertently:
By the way, my dear Mr. A., can you tell me where I can get the cash on drafts on the Bank of California for about \$120,000? I am going to leave to-morrow for France, and I should prefer to take my money with me in United States bounds."

A. said that he would be very glad to accommodate him. "My carriage," said he, "is in front of the door, and if you choose we will go right over to the bank. In half an hour you can have your bonds, and then I will be at your service to show you the elephants of Chicago."

A quarier of an hour afterwards the carriage stopped before the bank, and the banker led his French friend through the front office, in which, besides the numerous clerks, there were several other persons, apparently quastomers, back into his private office. There he invited his guest to sit down, and he took a seaf opposite to him. The Viscount drew a large pocketbook from his vest

pocket and was about to open it, when Mr. A. snatched it from his hand.

"What does this mean," said the Frenchman, springing to his feet.

A. stood up before him, eyed him from head to foot, and said to him quietly: "It means, my dear Viscount, that I know perfectly well who you are. You are M. Cashier of the firm of L., T. & Co., of San Francisco, and these securities which you have here is your pocketbook represent money stoles from your firm."

"You must be out of your senses," said the Frenchman. "Either give me back those papers which you have taken from me like a robber, or I will give an alarm."

"Just as you choose," said Mr. A.; "only I want to say that the people you see out there in my office are our best detectives. Just read this letter, if you please. Mr. T., of the house which you have tobbed, is a school-friend of mine. Since he knew that you would keep out of the way of every one with whom you had had any business relations he applied to me, seat me a description of you, and told me all which it was necessary for me to know. Early this morning one of the detectives in my employ told me of your arrival; and now, my dear Mr. M., or, if you prefer the other name, my dear Viscount, you are caught."

The false Viscount had hardly cast a glance at the letter before he sank back on his seat, apparently overcome with consternation.

In the mean time, Mr. A. looked over the contents of the pocketbook, and found it all right. Then his eyes rested on the unbappy Frenchman. The sight touched him, and he said, with more warmth than the seamp deserved:

"You see what crime leads to, but you must not be entirely discouraged. My friend T. says that you invested \$10,000 of your own money in his business. In view of the good service which you had previously rendered, and out of consideration for your family, he lets you have it. I am authorized to pay you \$10,000. Here is the money. Take it, and try to earn your living honestly. I give you, in my own name, and that of my friend, your former employer, the assura

CITY SCRIP.

The Committee appointed May 10 to consider the The Committee appointed May 10 to consider the value of city scrip, and ascertain what amount can be negotiated through bankers and business-men, in explanation of the proceedings heretofore published, state that after due deliberation and consultation with a large number of the leading business-men, it was ascertained that, although some of the scrip could be taken at par by viduals and firms, the amount likely thus to be disposed of hears a vary amall proportion to the sum posed of bears a vary small proportion to the sum of money needed for the purpose of paying the needy employes of the Police and Pire Departneedy employes of the Police and Pirs Departments, the schools, the Public Library, and street-cleaners, the amount required for which purpose is about \$1,200,000 for the year; they also ascertained that many of the business houses, well disposed to assist in this matter, could not do so except by withdrawing funds from their business at this time to pay in advance taxes which are not due until Jannary, which would be inconvenient, unless they received an equivalent in the shape of rebate or discount equal to the interest on money borrowed for the purpose. It was therefore decided, after mature discussion, to fix the rate of discount at 8 per cent for the present, and to form a syndicate, inviting all who have taxes to pay of the levy of 1878 to contribute to the fund, which shall be invested in city warrants, the proportionate amount of which shall be returned to each of the contributors.

This plan will not interfere with parties who dethe proportionate amount of which shall be returned to each of the contributors.

This plan will not interfere with parties who desire to cash the scrip for friends at par or any other rate, but will furnishly market at 92 for such of the city employes as wish to avail themselves of the arrangement, and obviate the necessity of a sacrifice by selling at lower rates, and prevent, also, the undue accumulation of it in the hands of those dealers who would naturally be compelled to take it from their customers.

When sufficient funds have been accumulated to pay the salaries for any one month, the Committee will confer with the Comptroller for the purpose of designating the scrip to be bought, when those desiring it can receive the money, but no scrip heretofore sold by the holders will be cashed, for obvious reasons.

heretofore sold by the holders will be cashed, for obvious reasons.

The Committee now ask the cordial co-operation of the taxpayers in this effort to relieve the city from its embarrasment. The Sub-Committees will make their calls in a day or two, and, by a little effort, the money can be advanced to the needly employes in a very short time. It is believed that if a fair amount is taken immediately by our citizens the scrip will be sought as an investment. Small taxpayers, who are usually prompt in their payments, will find this scrip an admirable temporary investment for the amount, required, and are invited to contribute. The rate of discount will decrease as the time for payment of taxes approaches.

For the Committee:
MARSHALL FIELD, Chairman. J. C. Anbler, Secretary.
The following is the form of subscription: The following is the form of subscription:

The undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of clifzens held at the Mayor's office on May 10, to consider and carry into effects a plan to assist the Murphy of the committee and carry into effects a plan to assist the Murphy of the committee of the Murphy of the committee of the Murphy of the committee of the

THE CITY-HALL.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present except Messrs. Burling and Wheeler. Mr. Mulioy moved that the action of the Bo in proposing to reimburse the city for what it had expended on the Court House Square, on the condition that it vacate the premises, be reconsidered.

The motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yess—Boese, Bradley, Cleary, Conly, Meyer, Mulloy,
Spofford—7.

Nays—Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Tabor, Senne—5. On motion of Mr. Bradley, the resolution was

THE COUNTY BOARD.

then said over until such time as the stone-injunction suit was settled in the Courts.

The resolution calling on Dr. Powell to resign from the Medical Board, and providing for the election of his successor, was taken up, and, after some discussion, laid over for one week by a vote

election of his successor, was taken up, and, after some discussion, laid over for one week by a vote of 7 to 6.

A number of bills were read and referred to the different committees.

An estimate was read in favor of P. J. Sexton for \$25, 478 for work on the Court-House.

Mr. Conly moved the suspension of the rules and the allowing of the estimate, and Mr. Tabor seconded the motion.

Mr. Ayars moved as an amendment that the bill be referred to the Joint Committee.

The amendment was put and lost. The original motion was then put. The vote was as follows:

Yeas-Bradley, Cleary, Conly, Fitzgeraid, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Meyer, Mailoy, Tabor-2

Naya-Ayars, Boece, Sporord, Senne-4.

As soon as the vote was announced. Mr. Spofford called attention to the fact that it took a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules.

Mr. Mulloy said the rules had been suspended, and he did not want any quilibiling in the matter.

The Chair decided that the rules had not been suspended, and Mr. Mulloy appoaled from the decision. The Chair was sustained, however, and the scheme was defeated, much to the chagrin of Sexton's friends.

THE SOUTH PARK.

The Finance Committee submitted the report of the "experts" in the South Park Commissioners' accounts, which has already been published. It was placed on file.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of increasing the pay of the State's-Attorney's reporter from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year.

Mr. Scune was opposed to the report, and said that if the reporter in question would not work for what he had agreed to, Mr. Mills coulg get some one who would. He wanted the report placed on file.

The motion to place on file was lost, Messre. Senne. Boese. Ayars, and Tabur voting in the af.

what he had agreed to, Mr. Mills could get some on who would. He wanted the report placed on file.

The motion to place on file was lost, Messrs. Senne, Boese, Ayars, and Tabor voting in the affermative. The report was then concurred in, Messrs. Ayars, Boeses, Tabor, and Senne voting in the agative.

The same Committee reported favorably on a resolution recommending that all county employes be disclarged who dri not pay their bills to their grocers, saloon-keepers, etc., which was adopted.

The Hospital Committee reported on bills amounting to \$600; the Committee on Publis Charittes, \$3, 475, 86; and the Committee on Publis and Jali Accounts, \$36, for reporting for Coroner, The reports were all adopted.

The Committee on Publis Service reported recommending that proposals be invited for doing the plumbing work at the Hospital, County-Building, and the county's portion of the City-Hall. Adopted.

The special Committee on Stone reported that they had taken extra steps to get one of the "capitals" of the State-House from Joliet for exhibition here, and the report was adopted.

The special Committee on Supplies reported recommending that the award for supplying the county with rice and coffee be made to W. M. Hoyt & Co. Adopted.

Mr. Senne introduced a resolution calling on the county's resources and lishilities. Accepted.

Mr. Conly introduced a resolution instracting Architect Kgan to send an estimate to the Board at the Amend for what, and the upst and been paid out, and for what, and the upst and the county's finances up to June 1, what had been paid out, and for what, and the condition of the county's finances up to June 1, what had been paid optically and the committee on Supplies reported recommending that the award for what, and the condition of the county's finances up to the colling on the County's finances up to the colling on the county's reported the county's finances up to the colling of the condition of the county's finances up to the colling of the county's reported the county's reported the county'

THE CITY-HALL.

A special meeting of the Council will be held this evening, but not for any special purpose.

The license-receipts were only \$250. They will not be much more until after the saloon-licenses expire-July 1.

charge to-day.

John Barry, a notorious young thief, yesterday morning begged for something to eat at the residence of William Kerr, No. 12 Eidridge court. He was taken in and cared for, and, as Mr. Kerr was drinking beer, he accommodated the boy withsome. Upon finishing. Mr. Kerr went to the kitchen to clean the glasses, and in his absence Barry stole a gold breastoin valued at \$30. He was arrested several hours laier by Officer Aldrich, who found him trying to pawn the pin. Barry is the youth who stole Miss Maggie Edwards' diamonds some two years ago, for which he was awarded nine months in the House of Correction. The pay-rolls of the teachers were received by the Comptroller yesterday. Their scrip will be ready in about two weeks. The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector, \$200; water-office, \$4, 181, 18; Comptroller, \$31, 51; total, \$4, 412, 69. He paid out less than \$300. The city-railway license case has been set for hearing in the United States Court on the 27th inst. City-Attorney Tutnill, who has examined the question thoroughly, feels confident that he will

The Executive Committee of the Firemen's Tour-nament will hold a meeting to-day at the Fire-Mar-shal's office for the purpose of appointing sub-committees. The affair promises to be a great suc-

months in the House of Correction.

At 7:30 yesterday morning a peddier's wagon, owned and driven by August Timm, was run into by the Sfock Yards dummy on the Michigan Southern Road at the Archer avenue crossing. The wagon was smashed into atoms, and the horse was silbed until it looked like the famous Munchausen animal. Timm was thrown violently to the pavement and sustained quite severe injuries about the head. It is claimed that the accident was the result of Timm's stnobornness. Trains were passing both ways, and the flagman warned him to keep back.

ing both ways, and the nagman warned him to keep back.

Yesterday afternoon, John Degan, of No. 80 Delaware place. W. B. Johnson, of No. 336 Huron street, and Leonard Dalligrick, corner of Superior and St. Clair streets, saw a man walk deliberately down to the pier at the foot of Chicago avenue, and thence throw himself into the lake. They concluded at once that the; man was not in his right mind, and ran to the rescue. Some trouble was experienced in finding the body, and when at last it was found and brought ashore life was extinct. Frery effort was made to resuscitate it. The body is that of a man about 35 years of age, brown hair, chin beard, and was about five feet seven inches tall. It was clad in dark pants and vest, a black and white striped shirt, dark coat, and felt hat. It was taken to the Morgne to await identification and the Coroner's inquest.

Minor arrests: Homer Waters, charged with the

Minor arrests: Homer Waters, charged with the larceny of a freight from the Northwestern Railroad beyond the State limits; W. A. Jones, a colored barber, accused of complicity with Le Grand King in disposing of the jewelry and clothing stolen by the boy Charles Singleton; William Bowden, already under bail, charged with the larceny of a couple of sets of harness from a barn in the rear of No. 589 Carroll street; Robert Fitz, a one-legged boy, charged with the larceny of a base-bail that was knocked over the fence at the bell park; Capt. Ben Allison, proprietor of a saloon at No. 36 West Madison street, who, in a quarrel with Jerry M. Smith, was foolish enough to fire off a revolver with the intention of killing him, as Smith says.

John Hopes is a tall, well-made, shabby-genteel

SUBURBAN. LAKE.

Messrs. Condit, Muirhead, and Murphy, Supervisor, Assessor, and Collector of the town, have commenced suit against Monroe N. Lord, Robert

A. McClellan, and William H. Harvey, of the Taxpayers' Association, in the Superior Court, for malicious prosecution, laying their damages at \$10,000 each. The Association, not to be scared

by this procedure, are issuing circulars to the tax-payers of the town asking them to join them in re-

sisting the payment of their taxes. They promise another injunction soon against the Board of Trustees restraining them from paying exorbitant

A son of Hugh Maher, a lad about 15 years old, had his leg broken yesterday morning by the falling of a horse which he was riding. The horse became frightened by a passing engine, jumped upon the sidewalk, and fell, with the boy's leg under him. The boy was conveyed to Mercy Hospital.

ENGLEWOOD.

him. The boy was conveyed to Mercy Hospital.

ENGLEWOOD.

The annual meeting of the alumni of the Cook County Normal School takes place this evening at Normal Hall.

A meeting has been called for this evening at Tillotson's Hall to take steps toward petitioning the railroads for a cheaper rate of fare between Englewood and Chicaso.

The Board of Education of District No. 2 meet this afternoon to elect teachers for the ensuing year.

MICHIGAN DOCTORS.

They Get Out of the Way of the Locomo-

tive, and Postpone Their War on the University.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lansino, Mich., May 16.—At the forenoon res-sion of the State Medical Society the time was mostly consumed in debate on the University ques-tion, brought up by the resolution for an amend-ment to the constitution changing the section re-

lating to membership, to make it read as follows: "No person shall be admitted to membership who

DAGGETT AND PROUTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 16. - The arrest of Isaac M.

Supt. Hickey has purchased for the Police Department 100 breech-loaders, with bayonets,— one-third of the number required. The men will begin drilling with them immediately. By July or August the force alone will be able to take care of a mob of 5,000.

Among the burial permits issued was one for Barbara Schmidt, agen 99 years and 6 months. She was born in Midlusheim, Germany, and, after living in Indiana thirty-seven years, came to Chicago eighteen months ago. Old age was the cause of her demise. Corporation-Counsel Bonfield hasn't made up his mind yet whother he will take the certificate case to the Supreme Court in June. If he doesn't come to a conclusion by Saturday afternoon, Mr. Roby intends applying for a preliminary injunction as

About \$3,500 more of the scrip was put out, the takers being mainly policemen and firemen. Quite takers being mainly policemen and firemen. Quite a number of the clerks have taken the paper, but nearly all of them still hold it. While the police and firemen get par, no one seems to befriend the poor clerks, who are just as worthy. It is said that Capt. Gund has decided to resign on the last day of this month. There is no truth in the statement of a morning paper that he was asked for his resignation on account of the Weaver matter. The night work is too wearing on him, and, his health being impaired, his leaving the force is due to this fact alone. Capt Gund has been a good officer, and Sunt. Hickey regrets the necessity which compets his withdrawal. Who his successor will be is as yet uncertain, but Lieut. Baus seems to be the favorite.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. Victor Ferguson and Michael Leonardt were ad-

judged insane yesterdayan the County Court. They vere conveyed to Jefferson in the afternoon. Judge Loomis was yesterday drawn as a juror in the Criminal Court. He was subpænaed to appear Monday, when he can present such excuses as he may have for not wanting to serve. The Collector yesterday levied on Donohue & Henneberry, No. 105 Madison street, and on J. G. Kerney, No. 456 State street. Up to a late hour

in the afternoon a custodian was keeping them The Medical Board have invited the Hospital Committee to meet them at the Hospital to-day to talk up the case of Dr. Powell. When his case comes up in the Board a week hence he says he wants to be heard.

wants to be heard.

Commissioner Cleary was back from the Insane Asylum yesterday, and reported the institution in apple-pie order. He made diligent inquiry as to the paternity of the two-weeks-old infant born of an insane patient, but says he is not able to throw any further light on the matter. He was particularly well pleased with the attention shown him during his stay, and says the femiale patients in the hospital of the Poor-House perfectly worship the doctors, many insisting on kissing them as they were showing him tarough.

were showing him tarough.

Walker's 'extras' are again before the Board.
Architect Egan is to be asked to send in an estimate in his favor for \$28, 700. Egan has said repeatedly before the Board and on the street that he would never make such an estifate, but it is very evident now that he has consented, provided he was ordered to do it. He has always committed the error of supposing himself a servant of the 'Ring.' and bound to do its bidding, and this case will be no exception. He was ordered to recommend that Sexton be given an 'extra' of \$3 per thousand on the brick-work, siid he obeyed orders, and he has been ordered to de sundry other things to take the odium off the crowd, and he has done it every time.

time.

The Board, some time ago, ordered a new-fangled concern put into the hospital for burning screenings instead of coal; for which the county is to pay \$12,000 if it is accepted. The engineers praise it, some of the Commissioners are in existay over it, and the individuals putting if in want their money. Its acceptance or rejection is in the hands of the Committee on Public Service, and yesterday they took it into their heads to look further and visited Kirk's soan works. There they found acreenings used with an ordinary grate-bur, at a saving over using soft coal of about \$15 per day, and they were unanimous in the opinion that acreenings could be used at the Hospital without any patent appliances and with a proportionate saving, Just what will become of the new machine now is not known, but the chances are that it will be taken out. ANOTHER CONTESTED-BLECTION CASE.

now is not known, but the chances are that it will be taken out.

ANOTHER CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE.

In the County Court yesterday, Paul Hostranser, of the Village of South Evanston, filed a petition setting forth his intention of contesting the election of C. M. Case, C. S. Burdsall, Arthur Truesdell, Charles Morgan, E. Bach, and Thaddens Winter as Trustees, and Albert Burham as Village Clerk, and George M. Huntoon as Police Magistrate. The petition charges that all of these officers were elected through fraud in April last; that Julius White, John Quinn, Thomas O'Neill, C. B. Norton, Joseph Butler, Jacob Franzen, Jacob ackley, A. W. Newman, John Wesley, George Her, John Cavanaugh, Frank Cavanaugh, John ruman, Thomas Pernell, and James White voted or the aforesaid, and were not legally qualified voters, and that their votes were accepted by the judges against the protest of the orator and other citizens of the village; that Julius White was not a resident of the village at the time, and the judges knew 1t, and refused to make him take the necessary oath in such cases; that Patrick Murphy and one Johnson, qualified voters, were not allowed to vote, and would have voted against the defendants; that a large number of illegal votes were taken, which, if they had been rejected, would have resulted in the election of H. Gramiger, W. H. Bairston, Nicholas Welter, Christian Schmitt, and Joseph Arndt as Trustees, and R. R. Chency as Village Clerk, and Henry Strassheim as Police Magistrate; that the result of the election was brought about by a fraudulent conspiracy on the part of the old Board of Trustees, who were all candidates for re-election, and who appointed the judges of election in their own interest; that the conspiracy was entered into to perpetuate extravagance and fraud by illegal discrimination in taxation, etc.; and that the election of the defendants will be, if they are allowed to hold their offices, a disaster to the village. In answer to the petition, a summons was issued to the defendants will be, if

CRIMINAL.

Michael Mahoney. a State street saloon-keeper, was fined \$10 yesterday by Justice Foote for ciun-bing ex-Constable Pete Conley. Peter Smith, a diminutive newsboy, was fined and costs yesterday by Justice Foote for steal-

ng a morning paper from a doorstep. At 8:30 yesterday morning O. Summers, residing At 8:30 yesterday morning O. Summers, residing at No. 20 Granger street, fell in an epileptic &t on Clark street. in front of the Sherman House, and badly broke his nove. He was attended by Dr. Kean, and sent to his home.

Eddie Harper, a notorious young pickpocket, who was yesterday fined \$25 by Justice Summerfield, was rearrested by Detectives Schaack and Whalen, who accuse him of stealing \$30 worth of cushions and robes from the livery-stable of John J. Helmstein, No. 386 Welle street.

J. Helmstein, No. 386 Wells street.

At 1:30 vesterday afternoon State street car No. 328 ran into an express-wagon at the corner of State and Madison streets, owned and occupied by Richard Barnes, who was thrown out by the collision and rather severely injured. He was taken to his home, No. 234 Sherman street.

Last evening a drunken fellow complained at the Armory that he had been robbed of a gold watch and chain, a diamond pie, together with a sunhi sum of money, while lying on a lounge in a colored bagnio kept by May Foster at No. 405 Clark street, Lieut. Vesey promptly pulled the place, but failed to catch the actual thief.

Thomas Smith, the Rine Bland stream and occupied to state the Rine Bland stream.

INDIANA MILITIA. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Indianarolis, Ind., May 16.—A meeting of delegates of all militia companies in the State was held to-day, at which the State Militia iaw was discussed, and a committee appointed to prepare one for action by the next Legislaure. All the companies will go into camp for two days between July 20 and Ang. 20. The exact date is not fixed. HE CONFESSES

this morning at 10 o'clock.

William Mead, George Smith, and Al Bruce, all well-known gamblers, wese before Justice Summerfield yesterday upon a charge of playing cards to swindle.—a charge preferred by George Miner, of No. 242 North LaSalle street, who claims to have lost \$125 in a game of poker played with these men some three weeks ago in gambling rooms at No. 71 Monroe street. Mead was discharged, as he could not be identified, and the other two obtained a continuance to the 17th. George Hankins is to be arrested upon the same charge to-day.

Lohn Barry, a notorious young thief, vesterday. Yskra Expresses His Sorrow the Murder of Devitt.

Testimony Taken Before the Coroner's Jury --- A Row About a Chimney.

Josef Yskrs, who shot and killed Owen Devitt night before last, is a young Bohemian with not a bad-looking countenance. He is married, and has one child. When arrested after the murder he gave the name of sparks, which is a translation of the Bohemian word Yskra. He has been in this country about ten years, and speaks English without the sightest foreign accent. The police say that he is a turbulent spirit, that he was an active par-ticipant in the railroad riots of last summer, and was arrested at that time. Lately he has been greatly interested in the Communistic movement, and is a brother of good standing in the southwest section. Whether all that is said of him is true or not, it is clear that he has been guilty of a cold-

Ities living in the tenement-house No. 12 West

"I didn't stop to think. I was mad. I was too excited."
"Then you went down-stairs and shot him."
"Yes, but I am sorry for it now. This is the worst scrape I ever got into."
"Your wife was here a little while ago crying, and begging to see you. She had a little child with her."

foolish enough to dire off a revolver with the intention only of scaring him, as he himself says, but with the intention of kulling him, as Smith says.

John Hopes is a tall, well-made, shabby-genteel Irish gentleman who has evidently seen better days. He has a red nose, and wears oatent-leather shoes. His hair is sandy, and sticks out in a wavy and tangled mass from each side of his head. He has blonde side-whiskers and a mustache of corresponding hue. He looks like a man in hard luck, and is about 30 years of age. He boards at the Nevada Hotel, and claims to be a commercial traveler. Yesterday he was arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that he obtained a "loan" of about \$200 from a gentleman in this city, and said that he had money in Belfast, Ireland. To reach this money Mr. W. S. Ellis advanced about \$200 to pay for telegraphic dispatches to Ireland. The bags of gold did not come, and after profracted waiting Mr. Ellis caused the arrest as aforesaid. When Hopes was brought into court he appeared much distressed at the thought of spending a night in the jail, and Mr. Ellis' compassionate heart led him to let Mr. Hopes go free upon his own recognizance. If he turns up at 3 o clock this afternoon before Justice Halmes it will show that, -that Hopes is not without hopes of hearing from his relations or money-holders across the briny deep.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Samuel Gaskins, bareeny of a horse from Mrs. Kavanaugh, of No. 73 Main aireet; John Henderson, larceny of a pair of Indian clubs, \$400 to the 18th; Eddie Harper, a notorious young pickpocket, \$25 fine; thenry Race, vagrancy, \$25 fine; Thomas Eagan, Michael Callahan, and John Gaskin, charged with raping Ada Blair, discharged; Annie Hogan, vagrancy, John Hecker, drunk, \$100 fine each; M. L. Cox, an old vayrant who threw a stone through a plate glass window at the Chicago Bakery, \$100 fine; Carrie Marshall, larceny of a trunk and contents from Maud Gillen, \$500 to the 21st; twenty saloon-keepers, charge

cold upon the sidewalk, the felt O ho, O ho—
THE INQUEST
was held at the Twelfth Street Station yesterday
afternoon at 3 o'clock. A crowd of people from
the neighborhood filled the large back room of the
station. The jury was quickly impaneled.
The first witness called was William Robinson,
living at No. 14 Catharine street. He was a carpenter by trade, and was at prosent peddling apples. At the time of the marder he was at home
and in bed. He heard shots fired in front of his
house, and saw a man falling down on the sidewalk. The witness, showing evident signs of intoxication, was taken down into a cell to be cooled
off.

MARY WEINBERGER,

"No person shall be admitted to membership who practices or professes to practice in accordance with any so-called pathy or sectarian school of medicine, or who has recently graduated from a medical school whose professors teach or assist in teaching those who propose to graduate in or practice irregular medicine." This resolution was proposed at a meeting of the Society two years ago. After a war of words the resolution was lost by a vote of 42 to 61. Applicants for admission to the Society, recent graduates of the Michigan University, whose case was mentioned yesterday, were then admitted. At the afternoon the papers read were: "Medical Education," by Dr. Sharley; "Asthenopla," by Dr. Eugene Smith. The following officers were elected: President, Drs. Whell, Thomas, Miss G. Banks, and Dunning, Secretary, Dr. George W. Topping, Twenty-nine delegates to the National Society were also elected. Dr. Twiss presented charges against the Medical Faculty of the Michigan University for disregard of the principles of the American Association in aiding and abetting the graduations of students in an irregular manner. Referred to the Jaulicial Committee, who met and referred them to the author with a request to make the charges more explicit. The Society then adjourned sine die. This meeting has been one of the most important and interesting in the history of the Society. The hext meeting will be called at Detroit. MARY WEINBERGER,

NEW YORK, May 16.—The arrest of Issac M. Dagett, formerly of Chicago, on a suit brought by John S. Prouty, who alleged fraud and asked \$200,000 damages, will be remembered. The case was formally disposed of to-day, when it came before Judge Donohue on a writ of habeas corpus. He vacated the order of arrest, deciding that the metits, as shown by the whole proof, would not justify the holding of the defendant. The matter was then chried before Judge Van Brunt, where Judge Fullerton, for the defense, interposed a demirrer to the effect that no cause of action was shown by the plaintiff. Judge Van Brunt has rendered a decision sustaining the demurger, thus closing the case, and furnishing the fullest vindication of Messre. Whipple and Daggett from the impulation of france.

Fifteenth street. The upper floor was occupied by the Yskras and another Bohemian family named Weinberger. The house belonged to Yskra's mother-in-law, Mrs. Kacer, living on Twenty-third street. The son-in-law rented out the ground floor to Devitt, who was an Irishman, working on the docks. The two nationalities did not seem to mix harmoniously.

'I was at home, and abed," continued Yskra, clutching the fron bars of his cage fiercely, as he recalled his real or fancied wrongs, "when Devitt came up and began throwing stones at the windows."

'No, I don't suppose that he did. But what did he want to come around throwing stones at us for? And then he dared me to come out and fight."

''Was he drunk?"

''Was he drunk?"

''He was as sober as I was."

''Why didn't you go out and tackle him with your fists or a club, instead of getting yourself into a scrape by shooting?"

''He was a stronger man than me. Besides, he had a hammer and an ax in his hands."

'But couldn't you and Weinberger together have handled him?"

''I didn't stop to think. I was mad. I was too excited."

''Then you went down-stairs and shot him."

''Yes, but I am sorry for it now. This is the

and begging to see you. She had a little clind with her.

"This is very hard on her," sighed the prisoner.

"You didn't think of coming to this place when you pulled the trigger?"

"I didn't think of anything. Oh! it is too bad. What can I do?" He buried his face injhis hands and burst into tears.
This sudden exhibition of feeling stirred for the first time the apparently sleeping companion of his call.

first time the apparently sleeping companion of his cell,

JOSEPH WEINBERGER.

This one had been arrested as an accessory to the murder, it having been alleged that after Yskra had shot Dewitt, Weinberger had struck him with a hure stone, thus hastening his death. The elder Bohemian was a sallenfaced and brutal individual, crusted from head to heel with dirt and grime. He had been reclining on the rude bench in the cell, motionless, until Yskra began to seep, when he slowly raised himself on his elbow and stared vacantly around, then growled a few words to his partner in their native tongue.

"He cau't speak English," explained the policeman accompanying the reporter on his visit to the underground cells of the Twelfth Street Station.

"Have you been working lately?" inquired the reporter of Yskra, after the latter had somewhat recovered.

reporter of iskia, after the latter had somewhat recovered.

"I was 'braking' on the railroad (that is, he was a brakeman) until three months ago; since then I have been working for Pipers (A. S. Piper & Co., ice dealers). I think I have got a good character wherever I have been. This is the first time I ever got into any trouble."

He again leaned against the bars of his ceil and cried like a child. Weinberger stared at him with a kind of sulien surprise, but never vonchsafed a word.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

word.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

where the crime was committed is known to the poolice as one of the poorest in the city. The people are nearly all foreigners, the majority being Bohemians, although there is a sprinking of Irish and Germans. The principal witness at the inquest was an Irishman, living directly across the street from the Yskras. Another witness was a Bohemian saloon-keeper. In the tenement houses that thickly cover the district human beings are huddled together in total disregard of health and comfort. Many of these houses contain from thirty to forty people each, who are a constain from thirty to forty people each, who are a constain from thirty to forty people each, who are a constain from thirty to forty people each, who are a constain from thirty to forty people each, who are a constain from thirty to forty people each, who are a constain from thirty to forty people each, who are a constain from thirty to forty people each, who are a constain from thirty to forty people each, who are a constain from thirty to forty people and the house yesterday. Mrs. Devitt, awan-faced, meagrely-ciad woman, with the wrinkles of want and work imprinted upon her brow, rocked backward and forward in a low chair and wiped with a ragged calico apron the tears that welled to her faded eyes. She said that her husband was a hardworking man, but had been 'out of luck' for a long time. 'O dear! O dear! he used to be a cotton-spinner, but now, O ho! he had been working along the river, for the times were hard.'

'What was the cause of the trouble between your husband and Yskra?'

'Well, the chimney had been smoking, and the draft was bad, and the poor dear man told Yskra that he wouldn't have any fire at all.'

'Did you see the shooting?'

He had gone out in the evening to see a slck friend, and was coming home so quietly and so peaceably, when the wretch of a Yskra stepped out of the door and shot him down dead, yes, dead. 'How many shots were fired?'

He was a rood man with all his failings, O dear! and when she saw his dea

walk. The witness, showing evident signs of intoxication, was taken down into a cell to os cooled off.

MARY WEINBERGER,

of No. 12 Catharine street, wife of one of the prisoners, testified that just before the time of the murder one of her children told her that some one was going to kill them, and then she heard stones thrown against the window and door. She had been asleep, and heard these stones four times. One of the stones had been found the next morning, and it weighed twelve pounds. She went down-tairs, and the deceased threw a stone at a man whose Bohemian name was Yskra. A stone was thrown at this man, and the man then shot the one who had thrown it. She saw him shoot three times. Devitt didn't fall down inmediately, but ran at Yskra and, after he had run a few steps, fell down. Her husband, Weinberger, was standing with Yskra by the door. He didn't have a stone in his hand, but the deceased had a big stone in his hand, but the deceased had a big stone in his hand, at the time. One woman was standing by all the time, and saw the whole affair. The witness didn't know that there had been any trouble between Yskra and Devitt about the rent. She thought that the deceased since he had been living in the house, but had never spoken to him.

PAT MADDEM,

of No. 13 West Fifteenth street, an employe of a railroad. He was aroused at about 11:20 p. m. Wednesday night by a loud noise on the street. When he got to the door he saw a man standing on the steps of the house opposite with a revolver in his hand. He had heard shots fired before he came to the door. He saw the deceased come cut from under the steps below where the man was standing with the revolver, and run west towards Canal street. That was after the last shot had been fired. He was about twenty feet distant from Yskra when he fell. The witness had heard no noises before the shots. The deceased fell in the ditch, but weight he was about when he struck at him, he should think, with some instrument. Devitt did not fall down until after he had been struck

He started towards the place, when he heard two more shots. He went directly towards the place, and near the house he came alone the body of a man lying in the ditch beside the sidewalk. He saw a man running up the outside steps of the house No. 12, and he made for him, not waiting to open the gate, but jumping over the feace, the caught the prisoner at the top of the steps, and caught the prisoner at the top of the steps, and caught hold of him and sard:

"You shot that man, didn't you?"

"Yes, and he deserved it," replied Yakra.

The witness then asked for the revolver, and the prisoner spoke in the Bohemian langue to his wife. The witness demanded the revolver, and the woman went into the room and handed the revolver him.

The revolver was produced, and was a seven shooter, five barrels having been discharged.

The witness did not see any marks of stones on the house then or on the next morning, what he made a second examination of the Pramiss. There were two large stones lying in front of the house on the sidewalk.

While taking the prisoner to the station he confessed to the witness that he had killed Devit, saving that Devitt had heen abusing his wife and mother. Prisoner said nothing to him about stones having been thrown at the house. He disay, however, that Devitt had something in his hand—he thought it was a hammer—when he shaid him.

Officer John McTirue, of the Twelfth Street.

ticipant in the railroad riots of last summer, and was arrested at that time. Lately he has been greatly interested in the Communistic movement, and is a brother of good standing in the southwest section. Whether all that is said of him is true or not, it is clear that he has been guilty of a cold-blooded and—as far as can be learned—unprovoked murder. The story of the deed is simple and brief, as it was related to a reporter yesterday by Josef Yskra himself. It varied in several particulars from the testimony produced at the inquest later in the afternoon.

YSKRA'S STORY.

"We had a quarrel last Monday," said Yskra.

"Devitt was a mean man,—as mean as ever lived,—and he deserved to be killed."

"Whát was the trouble about?"

"Whát was the trouble about?"

"He had been living in our house for four months, and hadn't paid any rent. Besides, he abused my folks every time he had a chance, and swore he would kill me."

It should be explained that there were three familities living in the tenement-house No. 12 West Eitnesth streat. The encoration of land the deceased.

THE JURY We, the jury, find that Owen Devitt came to he death from internal hemorrhage, caused by pittel show from the hand of Joseph Yakra, and we recomb distant the Coroner hold the same to the Grand Jury for willful murder without ball; and we also recomb that that Joseph without ball; and we also recomb that murder without ball; The two men were last night removed to the

THE DELAVAN SCANDAL

THE DELAVAN SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Maddison, Wis., May 16.—The State Board of Charities and Reforms still continues in session in their room in the State Capitol, investigating the charges brought by C. L. Williams against Principal Demott and Steward Woodbury of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Delavan. The young lady witness, Miss Mary Stillwell, of Maxomanie, was again on the stand yesterday afternoon under cross-examination by defendant's connect, Em Valentine, of Chicago. She did not waver, however, and still clung to her original statements, which were damaging to the defense. While she rested yesterday a male mute named Marwin, from Aloany, Green County, was questioned. His was entirely hearsay evidence, and as be did not stand cross-examination. He defense was more cheerful. This morning Miss Stillwell was reestled, and her re-examination occupied the greater part of the day. The Board expect to close their labors in this city nonight. They will then go to Watertown and other points where prospective witnesses are located. The Board cannot compel the attendance of witnesses outside the county in which they live, hono the necessity of moving around. The investigation is Hable to last another week. Perfect secreey is still attempted to be maintained, and reporters are watched with a suspicious sy. There is a good deal of feeling expressed hers at this action of the Board, as it looks like a wintewashing affair, which your correspondent is smr is not the case. Still much more organical conditions and the lavestigation was public. Part of the Board are in favor of admitting reporters, but are overruled by the majority.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.
RAVENA, Mich., May 16.—All the logs cut in Muskegon County, 6,000,000 feet, safe on the boom. The severe frosts on the 13th inst. de-stroyed small fruits and injured apples. White wheat injured, but not known to what extent.

APPLEYARD-TROWBRIDGE-On the 18th inst., at the residence of J. C. Haines, Raq., by the Rev. & McChesaey, Mr. Joseph Appleyard, of Burlingian, Wis., and Mary M. Trowbridge, of Chicago, Ili. Eff. Racine and Milwaukee paners please copy.

DEATHS. LEMBCKE-May 15, Christian Henry Lembcks, aged

56 years.
Funeral from 64 Blue Island-av., Priday, at 1 p. m.
PAPE NDIECK—Wednesday morning, at 6 a. m., Andreas A. Papendieck, in his 723 year.
Funeral in the control of Funeral to take piace from his late residence, to Schiller-st., Sunday, May 19, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family invited to attend. HEUNISCH—Wednesday, May 15, at 2 p. m., Albert Heunisch, aged 61 years. Funeral Sunday, May 19, at 1 p. m. to Rosehill, from residence, 141 North Clark-st. MANGAN—Kate Mangan, beloved daughter of Patrick and Margaret Mangan, died May it. 1978, ared 9 years, 3 months and 19 days. Funeral Sunday, by care to Calvary. Besidence. 1842 South Dearborn-st.

MASTER J. HARRY SHANNON, THE WONDER for ful child orator, who is to appear at McCormic Hall next Monday evening, is certain to receive a work of the sale of reserved seats at Jansen, include & Co. 's continues unabated.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. FRIDAY'S SALE

MAY 17, at 9:30 a. m. FURNITURE

Carpets, and General Household Goods, General Merchandise, etc., etc. 100 Cases Glassware. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., General Auctioneers and Real Estate Agenta. 173 and 175 East Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE Furniture and General Merchandise, Saturday, May 18, at 9:30 o'elk a. m.

At our Salesrooms, 173 and 175 East Randolph-st. Cash advanced on all kinds of Merchandise. Sales paid on day of sale. W. A. BUTTERS. LO NG & CO.. Auctioneers. MORTGAGEES SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS Elegant Plush Parlor Suit, Chamber Seta, Rtagere, Furnaces, &c., 2 Sets Iron Stable Fixtures complete, AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY MORNING. May 18, at 10 o'clock, our Salesrooms, 173 & 175 East Randolph st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers,

By T. E. STACY, Auctioneer, 144 Desirborn-at., opposite Tribane. 2 MORE DAYS GREAT FURNITURE SALE AT THE **AVENUE HOTEL** Corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.
GREAT SACRIFICE. Come and sec. MUST IS
SOLD. PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing Monday
May 20. and continuing until disposed of.
T. E. STACY. Auctioness.

By D. D. STARKE & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. On Saturday Morning, May 18.

At half-past 9 o'clock, we will sell an imment FURNITURE, BOTH NEW AND SECOND-HAND, M. T. C. Suits, Parlor Suits, 1,000 yards

Carpet, Household Goods, and General Merchandise. At 11 o'clock precisely, a Set of 72 pieces of SOLID SILVER Knives, Forks, and Spoons. Also 60,000 CIGARS in the original packages. D. D. STARKE & CO.

OIL-TANKS. WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CAMB,
47 & 40 West Lake Birret.
OZEXOA.CO. MEAD.

VOLUME

CLOAKS AND

The past w consummated : chase of the from leading ers who, in co the stagnation were torced to concessions, o have availed or meet with re have determin these goods i Dep't, at a ver vance from prices. DIAGONAL CLO

--- latest style-FINE DIAGON with silk an fringe, \$8.00. DIAGONALCLO handsomely tr fringe, \$9.00; \$15.00.

FINE DIAGONA KET CLOTE trimmed in fr passementeries DIAGONAL A D'ETE CLOAL trimmed with \$10.00, \$15.00,

CAMEL'S HAD

ELASSE styles, \$20.00 their former pr DRAP D'ETE I med in rainbo fringe, \$5.00. SILK FICHUS trimmed in fr satin, \$18.00

HEANY GROS CLOAKS, nic \$10.00. RICH SILK C med in fringe teries, \$12.00 IMPORTED SI rich and elabe

and \$30; great The above pr and will repay 121 & 123 Branch: Michigan-av. a

CLEMENT 416, 418, 420, 422, an Only House in the City M CLOTHING BY and Retailing it on the same CLOTHING BY
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First, Original, and Only
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occupying an area of floors of

BOOKS AND S Books & S Of all kinds sold at gre from the bar

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